

## Bonn is offered 'deal on hostages'

BOON (AP) — Two West German hostages held in Beirut could be released by the end of the month if the Bonn government agrees to turn down a U.S. request for the extradition of a suspected TWA hijacker, the Bild newspaper reported Sunday. The mass-circulation Bild said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has informed the Bonn government of the offer, made by the kidnappers of the two West German businessmen, Mr. Assad told officials here the Bonn must reject the U.S. extradition request and put hijacker suspect Mohammad Ali Hamadei and his brother, Ali Abbas Hamadei, on trial for illegal possession of explosives only, according to the Bild report. If Bonn agrees to those terms, West German hostages Alfred Cordes and Rudolf Schmidt could be released by the end of the month, the newspaper added, without doing its sources. Jürgen Fündelstein, a Bonn government spokesman, declined comment on the Bild report. Mr. Cordes and Mr. Schmidt, both West German businessmen, were abducted in Beirut in January, shortly after Mohammad Ali Hamadei was arrested while arriving at the Frankfurt airport.

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## Khatib meets new JPA officials

AMMAN (Petra) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib, accompanied by Press and Publications Department Director Musa Al Kallani visited on Sunday the Jordan Press Association (JPA). They met with the newly-elected association president, Mr. Rakan Al Majali, and the council's nine members. Mr. Khatib congratulated the JPA council and voiced his ministry's readiness to support journalists and the media (JPA council holds first meeting, page 3).

## Italian authorities release Hindawi

GENOVA (R) — Jordanian student Awad Hindawi, arrested last weekend for the second time in 10 months on charges of political conspiracy, has been released again for lack of evidence, judicial sources said Sunday. He is a cousin of Nizar Hindawi, who was sentenced in London last year to 45 years in jail for attempting to blow up an Israeli airliner by placing a bomb in the suitcase of his pregnant Irish girlfriend as she was about to board the plane. Awad Hindawi, 26, was first arrested in Genoa in June last year on charges of belonging to an armed band but was released in February for lack of evidence. He was re-arrested eight days ago after the public prosecutor's office alleged he was part of a guerrilla organisation. The sources said a review tribunal ordered his release again after ruling that there were insufficient grounds for the new arrest.

## Kuwait warns of mines

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait on Sunday warned its citizens of possible danger from mines in its territorial waters. A Defence Ministry official told reporters the mines had recently been found along the Kuwaiti coast. He declined to say where they came from. Kuwait is close to the frontlines of the war between Iran and Iraq.

## Assad receives Qadhafi message

DAMASCUS (AP) — Libya's new foreign minister flew to Damascus on Saturday and delivered a letter to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported. Jad Allah Azouzi Al Talli, who two weeks ago was named to Libya's top diplomatic post, met with Mr. Assad at his Mohajereen presidential palace upon his arrival from Tripoli, SANA said.

## Libya protests Saudi honour to Crowe

TRIPOLI (AP) — Libya has protested to Saudi Arabia over the recent visit and decoration of a top American military official, the official news agency JANA reported Saturday. JANA said Saudi Arabia's charge d'affaires was summoned to the Libyan Foreign Ministry in Tripoli and handed a note of protest. It criticised that country's dealings with the United States, which JANA accused of "conducting a policy of state terrorism against the Arab states and aggression on their peoples." Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited Saudi Arabia during the first week of March.

## INSIDE

- Egypt rebuilds church and mosque to prevent pre-election unrest, page 2
- RJ gets new Airbus today, page 3
- The warm Canadian winter, by Waleed Sa'di, page 4
- Education turns S. Korea into industrialised nation, page 5
- Finland's Alen wins Portugal rally, page 6
- Top Saudi businessmen to discuss obstacles facing private sector, page 7
- British alliance gets another boost, page 8

# Death threat to hostage could strain Iran-Syria relations

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A pro-Iranian underground group said it would announce the execution of a French kidnap hostage on Monday in a move one Lebanese newspaper suggested could strain relations between Syria and Iran.

The Revolutionary Justice Organisation in Lebanon said it had put television technician Jean-Louis Normandin on trial after a 48-hour deadline for France to explain statements by President Francois Mitterrand passed unmet Saturday night.

The group, which also says it holds two Americans, said it would announce Mr. Normandin's execution on Monday. A political source in west Beirut doubted the killing would take place, however.

He said it would be a bald challenge to Syria, which has placed its prestige and troops behind last month's security plan for west Beirut. He suggested the threat was intended to place pressure on France in financial and diplomatic negotiations with Tehran.

The independent An Nahar newspaper quoted a Western diplomatic source as saying Mr. Normandin's execution could mark the start of a "decoupling" between Syria and Iran.

Damascus has been a major supporter of Iran in its 6-1/2-year-old war with Iraq.

The two countries had apparently successfully patched up strains caused by the killing of at least 18 militants of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) by Syrian troops during their crackdown on militia gunlaw in Beirut last month.

Revolutionary Justice served its death threat in a two-page handwritten Arabic statement delivered to An Nahar with a polaroid photograph of Mr. Normandin at 8 p.m. Saturday. This suggested that the new deadline

to kill him is the same hour on Monday.

The statement came a few hours after the expiry of a previous approximate deadline to kill him midday Saturday unless the French government clarified a statement made last Tuesday by President Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand appeared in that statement to reject the possibility of a pardon for Anis Nacache, imprisoned for the attempted assassination in Paris of former Iranian Premier Shahpour Bakhtiari.

Later on Sunday, Lebanon's most influential Shi'ite cleric appealed for the life of Normandin.

"You cannot confront the policy of a president by executing a kidnapped victim," said Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah, reputed spiritual guide of Hizbollah.

"This behaviour does not serve our causes," Sheikh Fadlallah said.

Normandin, 35, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne-2 television, was kidnapped March 8, 1986. Revolutionary Justice claimed responsibility.

## Israel forged British passports for Mossad and later apologised to London

LONDON (AP) — Britain on Sunday accused Israel of forging British passports which a London newspaper reported were found in a West German telephone booth and intended for use by undercover agents of Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

The Foreign Office said it summoned Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Avner last October and "protested very strongly about the misuse by the Israeli authorities of forged British passports and sought an assurance it would not happen again."

"We subsequently got an expression of regret from the Israeli authorities and assurances that steps had been taken to prevent it occurring again," a Foreign Office spokesman told AP.

"On the basis of these assurances we regard the matter as closed," added the spokesman, who according to British practice declined to be identified.

Earlier, the Sunday Times reported that eight forged British passports intended "for Mossad secret service hit-men to attack opponents abroad" were discovered by chance last summer in a bag inside a telephone booth in West Germany.

The newspaper, which said Israel had twice in the 1970s used "British passports illegally to pursue Palestinian activists," added that Israel at first refused to apologise for the latest forgeries or promise not to do it again.

The Foreign Office tried seven times, including five contacts with Mr. Avner, before an apology was made in January after Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe complained directly to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, the newspaper said.

Mr. Avner had been summoned by Foreign Office Minister Timothy Renton.

The Foreign Office spokesman refused to comment on details of the Sunday Times report, including whether Israel had stalled over an apology.

The newspaper did not say where in West Germany or by whom the blank illicit passports — which it described as "high-quality Israeli forgeries" — were found.

News of the passport forgeries followed tension between Britain and Israel over Mr. Avner's visit.

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## Seminar focuses on Islam's treatment of non-Muslims and political participation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A seminar on "The Modern Islamic Re-Awakening and the Problems of the Arab Nation" continued its sessions for the second day here on Sunday and the discussions focused on contemporary Islamic movements.

The seminar, organised by the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), aims at seeking a formula which defines Islamic movement's attitude towards Arab political issues and understanding the factors which led to the shaping of the modern Islamic political thought and movements Sunday's sessions in which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan took an active part, focused on modern Islamic movements' stands on non-Muslim minorities and forms of political participation.

Fahmi Al Howaidi, from the Al Ahran Centre for Strategic Studies in Cairo, presented a paper entitled "The Modern Islamic Re-Awakening — Citizenship and Equality," in which he called on the Islamic movement to endorse justice as the basis for relations between Muslims and non-Muslims.

Dr. Howaidi traced the attitudes adopted by the different Islamic movements since the foundation of the Muslim Brotherhood by Hassan Al Banna in Egypt at the turn of this century towards non-Muslims.

He differentiated between the original teachings and principles of the Holy Quran and its interpretations by each movement.

Dr. Howaidi pointed out that the interpretation of the Quran by each movement was shaped by the political and socio-economic conditions that led to its formation.

Dr. Howaidi's analysis strongly deplored sectarianism and religious bias.

Dr. Howaidi said Islamic thought was divided into two



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday addresses a symposium on the Islamic reawakening at the Arab Thought Forum (Petra photo)

schools after the death of Banna; the first was a continuation of Banna's "moderate and tolerant" thinking. This trend, said Dr. Howaidi, is led by Dr. Yusuf Al Qardawi, who chaired Sunday's morning session of the Amman seminar, and Sheikh Mohammad Al Ghazali. The second trend, Dr. Howaidi said, is an extremist one which calls for the isolation of non-Muslims and their exclusion from decision-making and running of state affairs.

According to Dr. Howaidi, this trend is represented by Said Qutob and Said Hawi, who even go as far as to call for the expulsion of non-Muslims from the state unless they strike a "fair agreement" with the Islamic system.

Dr. Howaidi criticised the Iranian revolution in this context. He pointed out that the Iranian constitution endorsed the participation of Jews, Christians and the Zoroastrian sect in parliament but Tehran's revolutionary leaders never put the concept into practice. He noted that no Sunni Muslim had ever risen to an important position in the Islamic system in Iran since the 1979 revolution.

Dr. Howaidi concluded that there was a need for the Islamic movement to seriously and thoroughly tackle the issue of non-Muslims in a modern way aimed

at "regulating the relationship between Muslims and non-Muslims on the basis of justice." The second paper on the same issue was presented by Zeinab Al Ghazali. The paper advocated strict adherence to the traditional teachings and interpretations of Islam governing the Muslim-non-Muslim relationship. It called for regulating the relationship through al-jizyah, a special tax to be levied from non-Muslims in an Islamic state, and non-Muslims' respect for Islamic codes of conduct.

In return, said Ms. Ghazali, non-Muslims living in an Islamic country are entitled to be protected against foreign aggression as well as internal oppression and to be given guarantees for the protection of their honour, religious practices, the right to work and even assume government posts as well as the right to social security.

During the second session of the seminar on Monday, discussions focused on "Islam and Political Participation." The session, chaired by Dr. Said Al Sabah, a prominent Kuwaiti poet and scholar, studied a working paper submitted by Kamel Al Sharif, a former minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs.

In the paper, Dr. Sharif argued that Islam endorsed and accepted

the idea of "pluralism and diversity of political ideologies," and said the emergence of extremist and intolerant Islamic movements in the past decades was the direct result of the absence of a clearly-defined political programme for the Islamic movement. Many interpretations of Islam, said Dr. Sharif, and its attitudes towards political participation in general and its stands on specific issues such as nationalism, political pluralism and position towards non-Muslims were the by-products of the absence of a clear political programme.

Dr. Sharif outlined the main differences between the Islamic movement and the Arab nationalist movement. While Islamic fundamentalists view Islam as the "sole message" that should be fought for, Arab nationalists consider Islam as only one part of the nationalist struggle of the Arab masses, said Dr. Sharif.

Most of the fundamentalists, Dr. Sharif said, consider non-Muslims as equal citizens but again the absence of a clear political programme has given way to the emergence of extremist thinking.

In Dr. Sharif's view, the Islamic revolution in Iran and the inability of traditional Islamic movements and regimes to find an appropriate political formula allowing the freedom of "legitimate Islamic activities" have worked together to encourage the rise of extremist and violent Islamic movements.

Dr. Sharif blamed repression by traditional Islamic regimes against manifestations of Islamic commitments and inclinations for part of the move towards extremism.

Many governments have committed the mistake of differentiating between political and revolutionary Islam and between mere expression of devotion to Islam as a religion and ardent faith in the Islamic order, he said.

## Reagan admits he was wrong in Iran deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan has for the first time admitted he was wrong to sell arms to Iran in an initiative which four months ago plunged him into the worst crisis of his six-year-old presidency.

He made the admission on Saturday night in his weekly radio address while defending the role played by Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in the affair.

"In the case of the Iranian arms sale matter, both Secretary Shultz and Secretary Weinberger advised me strongly not to pursue the initiative," Mr. Reagan said. "I weighed their advice but decided in the end the initiative was worth the risk and went forward."

"As we now know, it turned out they were right and I was wrong. But they discharged their responsibilities as my advisers and as my subordinates," he said.

Since the scandal broke last November, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have said they told Mr. Reagan of their opposition to the deal and were not fully informed of the effort, carried out by National Security Council (NSC) members.

They also said they were unaware of the diversion of millions of dollars in profits from the arms sales to the Nicaraguan contra rebels, who have been fighting the leftist Managua government for six years.

In a report released two weeks ago, a commission headed by former Senator John Tower said Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger had been wrong to ignore the initiative.

Given its importance, the commission's report said, the secretaries should have done more than simply voice opposition and take steps to protect their departments.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger disputed some of the report's findings, insisting they were not informed of key details of the operation.

The Washington Post reported on Saturday Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger were better informed about the arms sales than they

had publicly disclosed.

The Post, quoting unnamed sources, said neither Mr. Weinberger nor Mr. Shultz raised objections to the arms sales during private meetings with the president.

Mr. Reagan's address marked the first time he has said he personally made a mistake in pursuing the arms sales, which the Tower Commission said were part of attempts to free American hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups.

The scandal is being investigated by two congressional committees and an independent counsel.

When the scandal broke, Mr. Reagan, who had taken a tough public stand against countries allegedly supporting terrorism, including Iran, first denied his administration had any dealings with Tehran.

As details of the sales became public in the following weeks, Mr. Reagan conceded there had been arms sales but insisted they were part of a bid to open ties

with "moderate Iranians" who might take power when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies.

After the Tower report came out, Mr. Reagan admitted in a nationally televised speech his policy had degenerated into an arms-for-hostages deal.

In the opposition Democratic Party's response to the president's address, Senator Jim Sasser called on Mr. Reagan "to listen more closely to the American people" on Central American policy.

"They don't want a chaotic policy that could lead ultimately to American boys losing their lives for no reason in the jungles of Central America," said Sen. Sasser, a member of the Democratic Party and leading opponent of contra aid.

He said Americans want no Soviet military bases in Nicaragua, an opportunity for democracy to flourish "and most of all they want peace for the suffering people of Central America."

Khashoggi: Tower report was wrong on arms funds, page 2

## Letter said to link Bush to North's contra supply

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice-President George Bush suggested in a 1985 letter that a Guatemalan physician interested in supplying medical aid to the Nicaraguan rebels contact White House aide Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, according to a published report.

The letter to Dr. Mario Castejon, dated March 3, 1985, was written at a time when aid to the contra rebels was forbidden by Congress, according to the Miami Herald, which obtained a copy of the letter during a two-month investigation.

Dr. Castejon, a Guatemala City pediatrician who heads the National Conservative Party in Guatemala and is currently campaigning for president, requested U.S. help in setting up an international medical brigade to help the contras, according to the Herald.

The newspaper, in its Sunday

editions, characterised the letter as "the first documentary evidence linking Vice-President Bush to Col. North and the secret network he forged to aid the contras."

Col. North, a National Security Council (NSC) staff member, was dismissed on Nov. 25 for his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Bush's chief of staff, Craig Fuller, said Saturday night that "there's no indication that the vice president was aware of anything more than the fact that within the NSC Oliver North was responsible for monitoring activities in Central America related to the contras."

(Continued on page 3)

North's secretary wants no publicity, page 5

Bush cites need for covert action, page 8



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# Egypt rebuilds church, mosque to prevent pre-election unrest

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian authorities, seeking to prevent sectarian unrest in the run-up to elections next month, are rebuilding a mosque and repairing a church damaged in communal incidents in the city of Sohag, officials said Sunday.

The gesture of reconciliation was part of official efforts to calm religious sentiments, easily aroused by rumours of extremist action.

The mosque and church were damaged during trouble late last month in the River Nile cities of Sohag, some 500 kilometres south of Cairo, and Beni Suef. Security forces arrested 19 Muslim fundamentalists after demonstrations over the burning of a mosque in a fire which police said was sparked by an electrical short-circuit.

Before the trouble died down, protesters set fire to a church, tried to destroy another and burned several shops and businesses belonging to Copts, the indigenous Christian minority in mainly-Muslim Egypt.

The government sent the Waqfs (religious affairs) Minister, Mohammad Ali Mahgoub, to Sohag and Beni Suef last week with a group of Muslim clergy from Cairo's ancient Al Azhar

University to contain sectarian incidents.

They met local Christian and Muslim leaders, who agreed that the Al Kotb Mosque and Church of the Virgin Mary would be rebuilt.

Sohag's security chief, Maj.-Gen. Samir Saeed, told Reuters Sunday that work had started on the rebuilding and the situation in the city was calm.

Saeed confirmed a press report that a pet shop was burned down in an unexplained fire Saturday. But he denied the opposition Al Wafd newspaper's account, which said that a curfew had been clamped on Sohag because of the blaze.

"Students are going to classes regularly and business is as usual," he said.

The Al Wafd report was symptomatic of unease in Egypt over the possibility of communal incidents during campaigning for parliamentary elections on April 6, when political tempers are high.

Sohag and the city of Assiut, further north, are centres of activity by Muslim fundamentalists who want Islamic Sharia Law to be made the sole basis — rather than a basis, as at present — of Egyptian law.

They also have a higher proportion of Coptic Christians in their populations than the estimated 10 per cent national average — over five million in a 51 million total.

The last major Muslim-Christian clashes in Egypt were in 1981 in Cairo and Assiut. Islamic militancy has been a regular backdrop to politics since. Muslim extremists shot dead President Anwar Sadat the same year.

In Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, a court Saturday acquitted 13 people charged with trying to burn down nightclubs and video shops.

The 13 were indicted last November and charged with setting fire to a public bar and a religious shrine, and setting up an organisation aimed at overthrowing the government "by force and violence."

The prosecution had demanded life imprisonment for the group.

The paper said after the judge

acquitted the men, five students, an agronomist, three workers, a reserve army officer and three unidentified fugitives, the defendants changed religious slogans and songs.

Seventy-five other Muslim fundamentalists remain detained pending trial in a similar case after being accused last September of calling for a holy war to replace the government.

The prosecution has also asked for prison terms of up to life at hard labour for them.

Sectarian conflicts, topics once considered taboo, are being openly discussed in government-owned and opposition newspapers.

Ahmad Bahaeddin, a columnist in the semi-official Al Ahram daily, quoted a letter from a leading Copt as saying only seven of the ruling National Democratic Party's 448 candidates in the elections were Copts.

A three-party alliance under the Labour Party name — Labour, the Liberal Party and the Muslim Brotherhood, the latter tolerated by the government despite a long-standing ban — is promoting Islam in one campaign slogan.

## Iranian opposition reports capture of base

NICOSIA, Cyprus (Agencies) — Iran's main opposition group reported Sunday that its guerrillas "had captured an important" military base in the north western Kurdish region of Iran in a raid last week.

The Mujahadeen Khalq, or people's warriors, said in a statement that 20 Iranian military personnel have been killed or wounded, and five others, including a commander, taken prisoner in the pre-dawn clashes last Wednesday.

The battle took place in the area of Marivan, a mountain town 16 kilometres east of the Iraq-Iran border in the Kurdistan regions, the statement said. It said the target was an important military base "it named Mullah Ghader."

Marivan is across the border from the northern Iraqi city of Sulaymaniyah, the Kurds' largest population centre in Iraq.

The northern mountain chain on the joint border between Iran and Iraq, who had been at war since September 1980, is a hotbed for Iranian guerrillas opposed to the Islamic fundamentalist government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Tehran.

Mujahadeen leader Massoud Rajavi has been in Iraq since last June directing attacks against the Islamic government in Iran. Sunday's Mujahadeen statement was issued in the Iraqi capital of Baghdad and telecast to the Associated Press in Nicosia from the group's Washington office.

It said Mujahadeen combatants ambushed a patrol of Iranian soldiers near the base, struck at Iranian reinforcements sent to the area following the ambush, then assaulted the centre.

Significant quantities of weapons and ammunition were seized in the raid, it said, adding that a commander identified as Lt. Hassan Talebzadeh was captured.

### U.S. arms sales 'continuing'

Meanwhile in Paris exiled former Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said Saturday he believed the United States was probably continuing sales to Iran of arms and equipment with military applications.

"It is more than probable the United States is continuing to sell arms to Iran. We have no indication to the contrary," he told Reuters in an interview, citing sources he declined to identify.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he could not give details on how arms were being delivered to Iran, now in its seventh year of war with Iraq, or whether other countries were involved as intermediaries, but said continuing shipments included computers with military applications.

## U.S. general's book describes alleged coup plan in Tehran

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — As Iran's imperial armed forces crumbled eight years ago, an American four-star general was asked by Washington if he would "be willing to go back to Tehran and conduct a military takeover," a recently published book recounts.

In Mission to Tehran, published by Harper and Row, Gen. Robert E. Huyser, now retired from the U.S. Air Force, said the question was asked by Charles Duncan, the Jimmy Carter administration's under-secretary of defence, during a telephone conversation.

Gen. Huyser, then deputy commander of the U.S. European Command, was at his headquarters in Stuttgart, West Germany, having returned from a not-so-secret mission to Iran just a week earlier.

On the day of Mr. Duncan's call, on Feb. 11, 1979, the U.S.-supported civilian government of Shapur Bakhtiar had just fallen to the Islamic revolutionaries of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, top Iranian military leaders were being assassinated or arrested and military barracks burned and looted.

Gen. Huyser said he replied that he only would consider returning to beleaguered Tehran if he were given unlimited funds, 10 to 12 handpicked U.S. generals, 10,000 of the best American troops and "undivided national support."

Those listening at the other end of the line in Washington included Ebiwgen Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser.

"There was a rather long pause so I answered the question for them," Gen. Huyser recalls in the book. "The answer was obvious — it was not feasible."

Gen. Huyser, because of his past contacts with Iran's military leaders, had been sent to Tehran by Mr. Carter in early January, 1979, as the fatally ill and dispirited Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was preparing, at U.S. urging, to leave the country to give the Bakhtiar government a

chance to establish itself. As he states in the book's introduction, Gen. Alexander Haig, Gen. Huyser's boss and NATO commander at the time, opposed his deputy's mission "because its objective was ambiguous and because it was primarily a political and not a military task."

In retrospect, Gen. Huyser describes his mission as "one that started with desperation and disunity and ended in disaster." The conclusion has a familiar ring in the aftermath of other U.S. political debacles involving Iran, including last year's secret mission of Robert McFarlane, President Ronald Reagan's former national security adviser.

Once in Tehran, Gen. Huyser soon found that he and U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan were working at cross-purposes and that the Carter administration's support for Bakhtiar, an old political opponent of the Shah picked by the monarch in the futile hope of appeasing Khomeini's supporters.

As Gen. Huyser understood his instructions, he was to encourage — through advice only — Iran's military chiefs to remain in Iran after the Shah's departure and give their support to the Bakhtiar government. Meanwhile, they were expected to make contingency plans for a military coup, if that became necessary to head off seizure of the government by anti-American Islamic militants.

In retrospect, Gen. Huyser writes that there was disagreement within the Carter cabinet as to what his instructions actually meant.

"Brzezinski," Gen. Huyser said, "wanted it to convey to the Iranian military a green light to stage a military coup, and considered that it did so. President Carter intended to convey such a meaning only as a last resort."

At the time of Gen. Huyser's mission speculation was rife that a military coup was imminent. The American general's book goes a long way to explain why it

never came off. While Gen. Huyser, in his reports back to Washington, invariably gave an upbeat view of the cohesiveness of the American-equipped 450,000 man Imperial Armed Forces, his descriptions of his meetings with the Iranian staff indicated it was in chaos.

He found them in a "totally helpless state" and "thinking of their own skins" once the Shah departed. Used to the absolute rule of the Shah and torn by professional jealousies, Gen. Huyser notes, the Iranian general staff "had a tendency to lean on me rather than to produce strong initiatives of their own."

One of the initiatives that did emerge under Gen. Huyser's prodding was a plan for a military take-over of Iran's pro-Khomeini customs service to end huge snarls at the Turkish border of trucks carrying vital food supplies and to cut off illegal arms shipments and sound tapes of Khomeini sermons.

Gen. Huyser said he was shocked to learn that, before his departure for Egypt, the Shah had told his generals, "listen to him (Huyser), trust him and obey him. He is your general."

The statement indicates the Shah may have entertained some lingering hope that, as happened in his 1953 crisis and flight, the United States would use its absence to engineer a counter-coup.

But Gen. Huyser makes the point that his instructions specifically barred him from becoming a mover and shaker in the free-wheeling style of Kermit Roosevelt, the CIA man who orchestrated the 1953 counter-coup.

Gen. Huyser, obviously stung by later criticism that he had misled the White House by sending back overly optimistic assessments of Iran's military, makes the telling points that the "principle blame for the fall of the constitutional government in Iran must lie with the Shah" and that he had been placed in a "No-win" situation by an administration that was carrying out "conflicting policies simultaneously."

## Khomeini warns against internal dissent

LONDON (R) — Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has warned the civilian and military hierarchy against discord and dissent within the nation, Tehran Radio said.

A report monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said he gave the warning in a speech to senior government and military figures Saturday.

Iranians, he said, should guard against internal dissent and try to prevent it in a situation where foreign powers aimed to "smash Islam ... and destroy every one of us."

His audience at a Tehran mosque included President Ali Khamenei, Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, influential speaker of the Majlis (parliament) as well as

military leaders, the radio said. It quoted Khomeini as saying: "Everybody around us is pursuing the aim of destroying us from within. They say things like such-and-such happened at such-and-such a place, who is fighting whom... these things have an impact, and if one does not beg God for preservation from such evils, one may fall into a trap."

Urging support for parliament and the armed forces, Khomeini said it was a "religious duty" to control negative feelings about others and to behave in a friendly way.

"We must support the Majlis. The Majlis must take sides with the nation. We must support the government and it must serve the nation," he said. "We must support the armed forces... they, too, should support you."

Khomeini said there should not be "one faction on one side and another on the other... the armed forces must be on the side of the Revolutionary Guards Corps and the Corps must support the armed forces."

All organs of government and military should support each other, he declared, "so that one doesn't want to destroy the armed forces, while another tries to destroy the (Revolutionary Guards) Corps — so that one doesn't try to destroy the government while another tries to destroy the legislature... we must all be together."

And if the situation was otherwise, religious duty obliged all to prevent it by every means "even if it necessitates sacrificing a person or a group for the nation."

## 2 camelleers in Bahrain en route to Tanjier

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Two Qatari camelleers were in Bahrain Sunday on their way to Tanjier, an eight-month trek in the footsteps of the 14th century Arab explorer Ibn Battuta.

Saleh and Ayed Al Shammani were greeted here by Bahrain's Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa.

The pair set out from Muscat, Oman, 32 days ago with four camels, crossing the 26-kilometre King Fahd Causeway from Saudi Arabia into wind-swept Bahrain late Saturday.

Their safari to Morocco will take them through desolate regions, ranging from the Sinai peninsula to the North African desert.

They commenced on Feb. 10 in Muscat with the Atlantic seaport of Tanjier as their destination, because it was the birthplace of Ibn Battuta.

The two camel riders said their objective is to learn about young people in each of the countries they visit, apart from "enjoying the adventure."

The thirty-year-old Saleh told reporters the Muscat-Tanjier trek was the first of a three-phase journey that also includes East Asia, Russia and Europe before Gibraltar, at the west-side entrance of the Mediterranean.

Ayed, 35, who is Saleh's cousin, said that costs of the journey are borne by governments of each of the countries they will pass through.

The four dromedaries carry the two men and their provisions. Qatar's Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, donated the camels and an unspecified sum for the trek.

Saleh and Ayed said they were carrying as few provisions as possible, relying on the "generosity of the bedouins along the way."

"Otherwise, we will live on a diet of coffee, dates, camel milk, rice and meat," said Saleh.

The two men plan to follow as closely as possible the trail of Ibn Battuta and other Arab explorers and relive their experience in spreading Islam, they said.

## Peking, Aden sign accords

PEKING (AP) — China and South Yemen signed six agreements on economic, technical and cultural cooperation Sunday, the official Xinhua News Agency said. Zheng Zhibin, Chinese minister of foreign relations and trade, and Abdullah Mohammed Othman, South Yemen's minister of industry, commerce and sup-

ply, signed five of the documents. Officials of the Chinese Culture Ministry and South Yemen's Planning Ministry signed a separate cultural agreement. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and South Yemen's Prime Minister, Yasin Saeed Noman, attended the signing ceremony, Xinhua said.

## Khashoggi: Tower report was wrong on arms funds

MADRID (R) — Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi multi-millionaire who financed U.S. arms sales to Iran, was quoted Sunday as saying he was still owed \$10 million from the deal and had cash problems but was not bankrupt.

In an interview with the Spanish daily El Pais, Mr. Khashoggi said the United States' Tower Commission report on the sales was wrong to say he had received \$22 million for the weapons.

"(The Tower report) contains many errors on the subject of money as far as I am concerned. They say I paid \$10 million around February 1986 and that I have received \$22 million, which is false, senseless rubbish," he added.

El Pais said the interview, published in Spanish, was conducted in Mr. Khashoggi's home in Monte Carlo last Friday.

The Tower Commission, headed by former Senator John Tower, was appointed by President Reagan to investigate the arms sales to Iran and the subsequent reported diversion of funds to "contras" fighting the Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

Its report, sharply critical of the White House, was published just over two weeks ago. Mr. Khashoggi said the money owed to him was in a Swiss bank account in the name of Lake Resources Inc., a company controlled by former White House aide Oliver North who was fired from the National Security Coun-

cil (NSC) for allegedly diverting funds to the contras.

### I can make North talk

"North and his Lake Resources owe me \$10 million which I had advanced to the Americans," Mr. Khashoggi said.

"I am the only one who can make North talk, force him to tell the truth about what has happened to this money ... I don't care whether or not he goes to jail... what matters to me is getting my money back," he added.

Mr. Khashoggi said the affair had caused him financial problems because his bank accounts in the United States and Switzerland had been frozen.

Khashoggi's company loses \$500m

"I have never been the richest man in the world but I'm not ruined now. Somewhere in between would be right," he said.

He said one of his companies, the Triad America Company of Salt Lake City, had filed for protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws because of heavy losses on property deals, which Mr. Khashoggi put at \$500 million.

He admitted that the financial problems had meant that staff at his luxury home in Marbella on Spain's Costa Del Sol had gone unpaid for a week, but said he had settled the matter with help from his bank.

## TV & RADIO

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15:55	Cartoons
16:10	Teens Sawyer
17:00	Difficulties
17:30	World of Strange Powers
18:00	Arabic Series
18:30	Local Panel
19:20	Local Programme on the Armed Forces
19:50	Programme Review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Message from Oman
20:40	Arabic Series
21:00	Local comedy
21:40	Tomorrow's Programmes
22:05	Arabic series
22:30	News Summary in Arabic
23:10	Various
<b>PROGRAMME TWO</b>	
18:00	L'aube des hommes
18:05	News in French
19:15	Sport magazine (French)
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Magazine Zine One
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	You Again
21:10	William the Conqueror
22:00	News in English
22:30	Fresco - last episode
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07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Just a Minute
11:00	Follow the Wing
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Spectrum
13:00	News Summary
13:40	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Comedy
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	My World
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Sports Roundup
18:30	Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Dance with a Star
<b>VOICE OF AMERICA</b>	
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05:00 News 05:30 Newsline 05:30 VOA Morning 06:00 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News & Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News & Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline America 21:30 Music 11:40 News & Features 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 World Report	



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## University marks 25th anniversary

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan on Sunday marked its silver jubilee (25th anniversary). University President Abdul Salam Al Majali hoisted a special silver jubilee flag on the university campus heralding the start of celebrations to mark this occasion. A Royal Decree was issued in 1962 establishing the University of Jordan as the first institution for higher education in Jordan. The university now comprises 14 faculties in the fields of human sciences as well as applied and pure sciences.

## New JPA board holds first session

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Press Association's (JPA) new board held its first session on Sunday under the chairmanship of newly-elected president Rakan Al Majali and posts were allocated to new board members. Faysal Hamdan (editor-in-chief of Al Ithnash weekly) was elected JPA vice president, Ahmad Zghelat (Petra) was elected secretary, Fakhri Al Nimri (Sawt Al Shaab) was elected treasurer, Yousef Al Absi (Al Ra'i) assistant secretary and Ahmad Al Hishan (Al Dustour) was elected assistant treasurer. A committee for health insurance and a disciplinary council were formed during the meeting. Mr. Majali won the JPA presidency against his only rival Ibrahim Sakjijid during elections held Friday. Mr. Majali succeeds Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, the chairman of the board of directors of the Jordan Press Foundation. Mr. Kayed served as JPA president for two consecutive terms.

## Tunisian transport team due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Tunisian Ministry of Transport is due in Amman Monday on a visit to Jordan expected to last several days. The delegation will hold talks with Ministry of Transport officials on Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation in transport affairs. Its members will also tour a number of installations owned by the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company and will study the company's experience in land transport.

## Jordan to attend scouts seminar

CAIRO (Petra) — Jordan will take part in an Arab scouts seminar which is scheduled to open in Cairo today with the participation of 14 Arab states. The week-long seminar will discuss means of developing scout programmes to cope with modern advancements and to achieve the goals of the Arab scout movement.

## RJ ceases publication of newsletter

AMMAN (J.T.) — Royal Jordanian has ceased publication of its weekly newsletter which had been issued by the airline every Thursday for the past 11 years. The national carrier will, however, issue a new format publication at a later date to continue the airline's links between its staff and with the aviation community, according to a Royal Jordanian spokesman.

## Municipality marks Arab Cities Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Sunday March 15 marked the 10th anniversary of Arab Cities Day, which was observed in various parts of the Arab World. On the occasion, Mr. Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, mayor of the Greater Amman Council, issued a call to citizens of the Greater Amman region to back the municipality's efforts and programmes designed to improve public services to all citizens.

This anniversary coincides with the municipality's endeavour to execute a comprehensive plan to serve the Greater Amman region from now until the year 2005. Mr. Rawabdeh said. He said that the plan, now being prepared by a special technical team, would be put into force within the coming three months, and would offer integrated services for residents of Amman, the city suburbs and the visitors to the capital. This is a pioneer plan that requires support and backing from all citizens, because everybody will benefit from improved services, Mr. Rawabdeh added.

This year's anniversary is being observed under the slogan of "towards the development and modernisation of municipal services," which is just what the plan hopes to achieve, Mr. Rawabdeh pointed out. He said that the new experiment entails re-organising and re-distributing services for Amman and the new municipalities which are now part of the Greater Amman region.

## Recreation amenities

Apart from providing services, asphalted streets, building bridges, supplying water and collecting garbage, the Amman Municipality aims at providing other basic amenities such as libraries, parks, community centres and a theatre, all of which, he said, are included within the integrated plan.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Sunday holds talks with Syrian Minister of Industry Ali Tarabulsi

## Rifai confers with Syrian minister of industry

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Sunday conferred with visiting Syrian Minister of Industry Ali Tarabulsi on means of promoting Jordanian-Syrian cooperation in industry and economic affairs.

The meeting at the Prime Ministry was attended by Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Muasher.

The one-day meeting of the Jordanian-Syrian Industry Company (JSIC) ended here late Saturday evening. The assembly was co-chaired by Mr. Tarabulsi and Dr. Muasher and discussed means and ways to solve the problems facing the JSIC as well as its present financial and administrative situation.

The company is in charge of operating a number of joint projects in the two countries and its main schemes are the white cement company based in the south of Jordan and the Damascus-

based factory for manufacturing carpets.

According to a JSIC report approved on Saturday, the cement company, whose commercial operations started in August 1985 with a daily production of 320 tonnes, has presently achieved excellent quality production, registering two per cent higher than the British standard for cement quality. The report added that production output during both the company's experimental and commercial operations reached 47,058 tonnes, out of which, 36,344 tonnes were marketed in both markets.

The meetings between Dr. Muasher and Mr. Tarabulsi, according to well informed sources, focused on alleviating problems facing Jordanian-Syrian trade exchanges, including the issue of hard currency exchanges between the two countries.

## Hindawi meets ISESCO chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi conferred in his office Sunday with Mr. Abdul Hadi Bou Taleh, director general of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), who is on a visit to Jordan. They discussed preparations for holding a general ISESCO conference in Amman in the coming year and inviting ministers of education in Islamic countries.

Also discussed at the meeting was cooperation between ISESCO and Jordan and unifying educational curricula in Islamic nations.

The ISESCO official later met with Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad for discussions on cooperation between the Islamic organisation and the Ministry of Higher Education. They also discussed preparations for the ISESCO conference.

## University researches agricultural potential of semi-arid regions

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Experimenting with agricultural production in areas where rainfall does not exceed 200 millimetres annually could provide an answer to stemming the spread of desertification in Jordan and the Near East.

A research site, 50 kilometres southeast of Amman has for the past year and half been conducting studies on the optimum agricultural production on lands considered as semi-arid and prone to desertification, said Dr. Mahmoud Al Dweiri, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan. "Our objective is to develop a comprehensive package needed to cope with desertification problem in Jordan and areas with similar environmental conditions," said Dr. Dweiri.

Addressing a group of journalists visiting the site, Dr. Dweiri said: "There are other sites experimenting with production in the desert, but none have the conditions of this site with less than 200mm of rainfall and extreme temperatures, either very high or very low."

This pioneer project in Jordan is part of the University of Jordan's special action programme: fight against hunger. "The Faculty of Agriculture at the university found this project appropriate since most of the countries in this region are low rainfall areas suffering from desertification," said the dean.

"We are testing simple techniques applicable to simple farms," said R. Theib Y. Oweis, irrigation and water consultant for the research site. "Once an experiment proves to be successful, we will invite farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture so that they can, if they wish, adopt the idea," said Dr. Oweis.

Dr. Oweis, from the Faculty of Agriculture, is one of the 18 faculty members participating in the research activities. Five research assistants specialising in agricultural science and four graduate students awarded scholarships to conduct research in agriculture are also part of them.

## EC grant

A grant for the project has been provided by the European Community (EC). The 750,000 EC units (ECU) grant forms 53 per cent of the total cost, and the rest of the expenses are covered by contributions from the University of Jordan. Mr. Romano Lantini, head of the EC Commission in Jordan said: "The grant was made to the project to improve agricultural production and to enhance self reliance in semi-arid areas." The Jordanian government has shown its support by offering the 200 hectares of land for experimentation.

The reporters were shown several of the experiment, on a field trip arranged by the Faculty of Agriculture to see the progress

of the research site. Dr. Awmi Taimneh, the technical director of the project and a professor from the Faculty of Agriculture told the reporters "there are eight major projects with several experiments within each." The projects fall under four types of management: land, plant, water, and livestock based on the site selection and collection of information on soil, water and climate.

## Ground water

Research has shown that ground water may not be sufficient for agriculture in this area by the year 2000 since a major portion is allocated for human and industrial uses. Therefore, the option left is to establish and develop the best means for utilising surface water, and upgrading water use efficiency for the adopted practices. Due to seasonal fluctuations in climate in this zone, project activities were selected to suit such conditions.

"For a good crop, 600mm of water is needed. With water harvesting we can collect the rainfall into a smaller area to obtain this amount," said Dr. Taimneh. Using plastic or paraffin to cover different areas of land, or just leaving some plots of land uncovered, the researchers are trying to find the optimum area and material which allows for the greatest amount of water to run off towards target areas or into barrels.

"We use techniques and experiences of other countries, but slightly modified to our own conditions and in order to make use of our own local materials," said Dr. Oweis. "For example, we have our own measurement devices, and the plastic and paraffin is made locally."

Presently six hectares are being irrigated and under experimentation. The researchers are trying to determine the consumption use for selected crops, to establish some practical techniques for reducing evaporation in water storage and to select the best field irrigation methods.

## Earth dams

Three earth dams were constructed by the University of Jordan. "They were designed to be as efficient as possible and to get the maximum capacity at the lowest costs," said Dr. Oweis. Between JD 2,000 - 2,500 was the cost of each dam which holds about 60,000 cubic metres of water. A concrete dam to hold the same amount of water would have cost JD 30,000, added Dr. Oweis.

Research has shown that soil type in this zone is found on 35 per cent of the total area in Jordan. These areas were not included in development plans over the last decades. Furthermore, this type of area is being damaged by various degradation and desertification processes. The research site is trying to determine the best land use, agri-

culture potential and production of different crops applicable to these conditions. Plants are being tested for their suitability in different soil areas, and their responses under optimum management is being studied, continued Dr. Oweis.

As well as maintaining soil productivity, the researchers strive to improve soil fertility. Different mixes and concentrations of organic and inorganic sources of plant nutrients are mixed with the soil, said Dr. Bntros Hattar, a professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

According to Dr. Taimneh, "badly depleted soil is a problem for wheat production." He showed reporters the areas designated for wheat, and said that dealing with this problem calls for daily irrigation during germination. Also different levels of nitrogen and fertilisers are added, he said.

## Run-off problem

All the professors noted the problem of run-off water as being the biggest stumbling block. Fertile ground reduces the rate of run-off and deep percolation and by being able to estimate the water requirement of crops, there is less chance of wasted water, they said. In addition, the researchers will continue to test different tillage practices and means to reduce transpiration and soil water evaporation, and to increase water holding capacity of soils.

An experiment where no irrigation had been used was also shown to the reporters, to identify crop species which can establish themselves under natural habitat. The plot included cereals, trees, and forage crops. Forty two dunnies were planted last April with a survival rate of 70 per cent," said Dr. Oweis. The project aims to study the natural vegetation for its feed potential and soil conservation, and to select suitable crops by evaluating the different crop species for agronomic, economic and other quality traits under different soil moisture conditions.

Dr. Dweiri told the journalists, "we are looking at soils and plants, but we have in mind to look at livestock management as well, since we want an integrated approach." He also said that the project expected to face problems but would keep working depending on the support it receives.

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## RJ to take delivery of first Airbus today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan today takes delivery of its first six A310-300 Airbus passenger jets which will fly into the Queen Alia International Airport, according to an official announcement issued by Royal Jordanian airline.

## Flights to India

The national carrier signed an agreement on the lease of the six planes on March 8 with a private company in Paris. The second aircraft will arrive here by the end of 1987 and the remaining four by 1990.

The company was created by a consortium of British, French, West German and Spanish banks which agreed last May to lease the A310-300s and six smaller A320 models manufactured by the European Airbus Industrie. The agreement was signed on behalf of Jordan by Finance Minister Hanna Odeh and the airline's chairman Ali Ghandour on February 27. Royal Jordanian chose Airbus to replace its ageing fleet of Boeing 707s and 727s, with an option for three more A310-300s and four more A320s. A spokesman for Royal Jordanian said that a special ceremony will be held at the Queen Alia International Airport to celebrate the occasion.

In another development, the Royal Jordanian announced Saturday that it will open a route to New Delhi as of the beginning of May and that it plans to open a second route to link Amman with Calcutta. A spokesman for Royal Jordanian said that the national air carrier will operate one flight a week to each destination.

On Feb. 11, Jordan and India signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at bolstering bilateral cooperation in air transport. The memorandum provides for Royal Jordanian to operate weekly flights to New Delhi and to Calcutta. The agreement also calls for the national airlines of the two countries to hold a meeting in the near future to exchange information regarding regular air transport operations between the two countries.

## Sudanese economic delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Sudanese Ministry of Trade and Supply Omar Al Mubarak Abu Zaid arrived in Amman on Sunday at the head of an economic and trade delegation on a five-day visit to Jordan. The delegation will hold talks with officials from the private and public sectors on bolstering bilateral relations and cooperation in economic and trade affairs.

Mr. Abu Zaid said in a statement upon arrival that during his visit, Jordan and Sudan will sign an agreement intended to promote bilateral trade. Agreement on this subject was reached in principle and initial steps towards promoting cooperation we

formulated between the two sides during a visit to Sudan in January by a Jordanian economic delegation. Mr. Abu Zaid added. He said that the two countries intend to exchange goods worth \$100 million.

Mr. Abu Zaid spoke about areas where economic and trade cooperation could be achieved between Sudan and Jordan and he expressed the hope that both countries would achieve further progress.

Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Saqqaf and senior government officials were at hand to greet the visitors upon their arrival at the airport.

## Letter said to link Bush to North

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Fuller, in a telephone interview, said when he asked Mr. Bush about the letter, the vice president could not recall Dr. Castejon.

"The vice president's only action was to sign a response drafted by a member of his staff to Dr. Castejon," Mr. Fuller said. The original letter from Dr. Castejon was written in Spanish, which Mr. Bush does not read, and the vice president "was in no way familiar with the specific request contained in the letter or the nature of the request," Mr. Fuller said.

However, he said Mr. Bush was aware, from a staff prepared outline of the letter, that Dr. Castejon was seeking help for his effort to support the rebels. Asked what action Mr. Bush expected from Col. North, Mr.

Fuller said, "he had no expectation or reason to know what kind of follow-up action would take place."

Dr. Castejon specifically requested a meeting with the vice president and that request was denied, Mr. Fuller said.

According to the report prepared by the presidentially-appointed Tower Commission, Col. North was deeply involved in a covert operation to support the contras even though Congress, on Oct. 3, 1984, prohibited government agencies involved in intelligence activities from directly or indirectly aiding the Nicaraguan rebels.

The ban was eased later in 1985, when Congress approved \$27 million non-lethal aid.

Dr. Castejon, in an interview with the newspaper, said he travelled twice to Washington and attended a White House briefing where Mr. Reagan and Col. North were present.

## BMW launches 735i in Jordan

AMMAN — The first top of the line 1987 "Bayerisch Motoren Werke," better known by its initials BMW, was introduced to the Jordanian car market on Sunday. The BMW agency in Amman organised a press conference on the occasion during which a spokesman for the Munich-based plant outlined the vehicle's qualities. The new BMW 735i, the spokesman said, was designed to compete with top of the line luxury cars of the British-made Jaguar and the German-made Mercedes Benz.

It took around seven years of development and planning from the initial design concept to the first car rolling off the production line at the beginning of the year, the spokesman said, adding that more than 1.5 billion marks have been poured into development and research every year.

He said that the new line is characterised by a striking, low-profile grille, the flowing, rounded edges, a gently rising elegant body line and other additional qualities.

The BMW press spokesman is accompanied a German delegation including sales and promotion personnel and technical engineers.

The Amman agency's general manager Hani Alunamneh said his agency was planning to give a first hand driving experience on Monday for selected people to test the efficiency of the vehicle.

## Razzaz grabs attention with lively, stylised exhibition of his paintings

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The exhibition of Razzaz's paintings, which is the last in Amman, is a must-see for all, but one that shouldn't be missed is the exhibition of the work of Egyptian artist Rifki El Razzaz at the Royal Cultural Centre until Monday. Razzaz's oils are the epitome of all that one has ever heard about contemporary Egyptian art. Full of stylised, animated figures of symbols — the strange hieroglyphics loaded with meaning that have become an almost universal code among artists coming from that area — of perfectly drawn figures and faces and of subtle colours, textures and compositions, Razzaz's work fulfils our expectations of what these artists — considered by many to be the best in the Arab World — are capable of doing.

Although young, Razzaz comes from a family of famous painters and it is obviously this background that has helped him find his roots and enabled him to develop his art from them so quickly. Razzaz, thus, has his own direction as well as his innate Egyptian-ness, but at the same time there is a lively variety in his

work that makes this exhibition a feast for the mind as well as for the eyes.

## Perspectives on Amman

Good smaller oils and watercolours line the walls, but it is the large and important works that catch and hold the attention. Perhaps best of these is Razzaz's painting of Amman, which Razzaz calls "The Mother" who "embraced him" for three years. Over two metres in length it rears up the wall like one of Amman's seven mountains. Its not a panoramic view of the city but rather a birds and worms eye view all in one — the upper half of the painting showing the small cuboid houses with their multiplicity of openings as one would see them from the street in the valley below, while the lower half of the painting looks down on a patchwork of roofs full of aerials and water tanks.

Linking the two shifted perspectives across an open space are ladders up and down which Razzaz's small stylised figures crawl, some clutching the strings that stop the brightly coloured kites from flying heavenwards for ever. The different levels of the painting indicate the many different levels of

meaning that can be read from the work — meanings the artist wants us to read and others we wish to see ourselves.

Razzaz's view of Jerash is much subtler and more simple. Emerging from a background of the softest and palest of colours, which is dominated by the ring of columns seen around the forum are many tiny figures, populating the ruins as they are the ghosts of the people whose home the ancient Decapolis city once was.

## Small, square-bodied figures

Almost every painting in the exhibition carries these small, strange, square-bodied figures whose angular limbs taper out to graceful points. One painting is solely made up of hundreds of them, each body a different colour, the dot like head and raised arms forming waves of movement across the repetitive forms; like the wind passing over a field of ripened corn. In another extremely attractive piece, the figures, painted in matt black against a background of the deepest turquoise vie for space with fluid, stenciled drawings of ducks, cranes, horses, roosters and plants. Reminiscent of the early wall paintings from Hierapolis, they convey a powerful idea of the depth of Egyptian culture.

## ART REVIEW

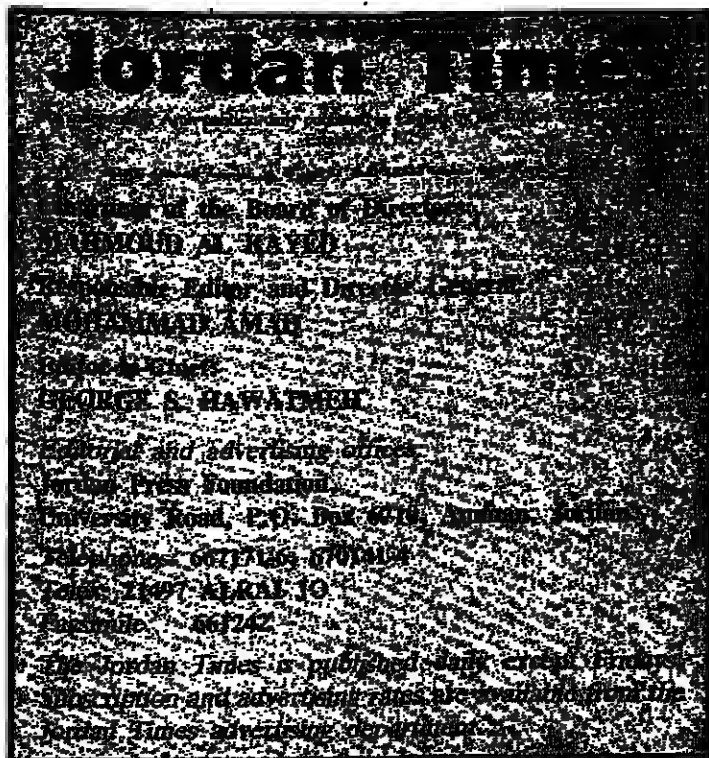
Finally the figures also appear in Razzaz's small oils and watercolours. Even more simplified they achieve a rare naivety a child-like innocence that is threatened and denied, in the watercolours at least, by the bold colours that wash across the paper.

Nesting happily among all these figures are portraits — two striking versions of his uncle done in heavy lines of black against streaks of dashing vermillion — and abstracts as well as other paintings that combine all these elements, like Razzaz's moving piece on the Sudan. This is an arresting work in which all Razzaz's many abilities combine — his eye for subtle shades which are here brutally shattered by the stunning scarlet of the banner that flaps across the scene, his way with composition and textures — the folds of the fabric in the centre of the piece, indicated by careful rendering are given almost tangible form by the thick impasto layers of paint that fall away beneath it, his sense of detail and of the impact of certain symbols on the unconscious. It is a piece that encompasses Razzaz's full versatility and virtuosity and one that gives a hint of the excellent work still to come from this talented young artist.



Portrait by Rifki Razzaz





## Moment of truth

THE U.S. Congress will likely have to face a difficult political choice in the coming months over its South African anti-apartheid law. The passage of the anti-apartheid law was a major victory for Democratic congressmen who succeeded in overriding a presidential veto on a foreign policy issue for the first time since President Reagan took office. One of the provisions of the law authorises Congress to stop U.S. military aid to countries violating a ban on providing arms to South Africa.

And guess who reportedly tops the list of countries providing arms to South Africa — Israel, the largest recipient of American military aid. According to a recent report in the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, Israel leads a U.S. State Department list of countries which supply arms to Pretoria, a list which is to be submitted to Congress on April 1. At the same time, Israel is asking the United States for \$3 billion in aid.

When asked about the compatibility of Israel's arms sales to South Africa and the anti-apartheid law passed by Congress, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, on his recent trip to the United States, said he had no intention of halting arms supplies to South Africa, U.S. law or no U.S. law. And he sounded confident that the U.S. would not cut off aid to Israel on this count. This open challenge did not receive much attention by Congress, but congressmen will not be able to look the other way when they receive the State Department list. And it will be a politically difficult issue to face. Most members of Congress who pushed the anti-apartheid bill are from the Democratic Party; the same Democratic Party that receives strong support from most Jewish-Americans. The Jewish population is concentrated in key Democratic states like New York and Massachusetts. And the clout of the pro-Israeli lobby in Congress is well-known.

So the question arises: Will a Democratically-controlled Congress implement its own law and stand by its moral principles embodied in the anti-apartheid law? Or will it bow to political pressure from Jewish-Americans and their strong lobby, and make an "exception" for Israel? For the U.S. Congress, the moment of truth is at hand.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: On the right course

IN a wide-ranging interview telecast on Jordan Television Prime Minister Zaid Rifai clarified a number of points related to the government's measures aimed at stimulating the national economy. It is clear from the prime minister's statement and the figures he released to the viewers that the country is back on the right course for a healthy economy. It was a positive gesture on the part of the prime minister to take part in an open dialogue with the editors of the two main newspapers in the country, and we hope that other ministers and key officials will follow the example of Mr. Rifai in meeting the press and offering full explanation of the government's policies and its objectives. The frank statements of the prime minister have provided clarification on several domestic issues of concern to the Jordanian public. He spoke about the election law which he said is not suspended or postponed and will be put into force once new elections take place in the Kingdom. He also spoke about municipal elections in the Greater Amman Region and touched on the question of taxes and fees for travellers leaving the country, as well as the fees imposed on domestic servants in Jordan. His statements were characterised by frankness and clarity, and we are quite satisfied to hear the prime minister announce that the interest of the general public should override all other considerations.

### Al Dustour: Interesting, useful interview

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai spoke in a lengthy interview on Jordan Television Saturday night pointing out the major progress achieved in the economic sector, and the march towards prosperity. Mr. Rifai referred to Jordan's prestige on the Arab and international level and the credibility the country enjoys, thanks to the wise policies of King Hussein who has been able to steer the country towards progress. The prime minister expounded the government's economic measures over the past two years and said that they were aimed at stimulating the national economy and bringing back Jordan to the right course leading towards further prosperity. Citing figures and facts about the improvement in the national economy, the prime minister shed light on a number of issues of concern to the Jordanian citizens and their future. Mr. Rifai spoke at length about the general election, the municipal elections, fees and taxes, universities and public and private sector companies and pointed to the wisdom in the government's measures which, he said, are part of an overall plan to revive the national economy. In fact, the prime minister gave his viewers an interesting and very useful talk about matters of their concern; and the candid interview is bound to gain his government further support and backing from the Jordanian public.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A sound course

DESPITE the obstacles impeding rapid movement towards prosperity Jordan has made big strides in reviving the national economy and improving the performance of the private sector. These facts, backed by figures were presented to the public Saturday evening by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai when he described the government's measures over the past two years as steps leading the country towards real prosperity. Mr. Rifai's talk on Jordan Television was comprehensive and frank, giving particulars about the improvement in the balance of trade, an increase in exports and a decrease in imports. The government, he said, is determined to rationalise public spending, encourage investment and serve the interests of the largest sections of the public. The government he added does not seek cheap popularity at the expense of the general public's interest; and for this reason, the main task is to provide the most practical means for improving the economic situation for the Jordanian people at large, not favouring one faction at the expense of the others. Mr. Rifai's talk about unemployment and about the additional travel fees, the domestic servants and universities, helped to put many minds at rest and reassured the public of the sound course of the government's national and domestic policies.

# The warm Canadian winter

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

MY itinerary to the West has taken me to Canada as well where I found even more snow than I had left in Switzerland. But the cold weather of Canada is deceiving as it hides the warmth and compassion that radiate across Canada from coast to coast and there the seemingly never-ending Canadian winter.

In Canada, I found two fundamental issues which seem to permeate life in Canada all over. They seem to even upstage the questionable future of the party and government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney which is plagued by accusation of corruption and practicing personal favouritism. They also appear to overshadow all other mundane and bread and butter issues which Canada and Canadians are trying to winter through in the dire economic conditions prevailing across Canada now. These two issues are: 1) The call for the restitution of the death penalty which was abolished in Canada back in 1976, and 2) the floods of refugees from all corners of the world especially Latin America who seem to be swamping the frontiers of Canada from east to west.

It was most interesting to hear and become a silent participant in the ongoing debate in Canada between the proponents of the abolition of the death penalty who succeed in taking it away from Canadian criminal laws and their opponents who are riding high on the wave of conservatism which is sweeping through many parts of Canada and are now demanding the return of the capital punishment to the laws of Canada. The debate between them is ostensibly a local and provincial one, but in fact is international in dimensions as this issue is hotly debated worldwide. It would be a useful footnote to the reader of this subject to point out that international instruments and covenants are outright against capital punishment especially in cases of economic crimes. The Western world is solidly behind the call to abolish the death punishment. The USA practically stands alone among the Western alliance in keeping it in its laws.

The Canadian proponents of the death penalty put forth two arguments for its retention or rather its restitution: 1) The proposition that the death penalty serves as a deterrent to crime. 2) That the punishment per se is a just punishment that befits a person who takes another person's life unjustly.

The opponents of the death punishment point to the empirical evidence accumulated after much examination and investigation which revealed that there is hardly a link between the practice of the death penalty and crime rate. Reference is often made in this context to the comparative situations in the U.S. State of Michigan where the death penalty was abolished and the State of Illinois where the death penalty is preserved. The findings of these studies indicated that the death punishment did not in fact serve as a deterrent to crime. They also point out the proposition that justice machineries worldwide including in the most sophisticated countries are often faulty and are anything but perfectionist in administering justice. Even in the U.S., where law enforcement is aided and supported by high technology and an abundance of financial and human resources, the system of justice was never flawless and the U.S. records indicate that many innocent persons were erroneously hanged. They often make reference to the right to life which is well enshrined in international customary law especially in the human rights and humanitarian dimensions of it.

As I write these lines, the debate in Canada goes on and the vote on the issue in the Canadian parliament has yet to resolve the issue once again.

The other issue of refugees storming the frontiers of Canada and seeking freedom, liberty and an end to repressive life as well as economic opportunities is heartbreaking. The sight of waves and waves of humanity flooding the borders of Canada bleeds any heart. And while this human problem poses formidable hardships on the laws and economy of Canada, it nevertheless constitutes a

vote of confidence in the future of the country as a haven for liberty and an asylum from tyranny and a place for economic opportunity.

As I looked at and watched masses of people of all races, colours and creeds knocking at the doors of Canada and juxtaposed together in a new human form, I could only conclude that perhaps God the Almighty willed that way for all races and tongues to live together under one flag. The untold many hardships associated with the uprooting of peoples from their families and familiar environments to seek new life in a strange country are vivid testimony of the extent man is capable of enduring to better his life.

All these moving events were unfolding when the Canadian government decided formally to reject the credentials of General Amos Yaron, the Israeli military attaché in Ottawa, because of his complicity in the Sabra and Shatila massacres of 1982. In a way, Canada is serving notice on Israel that all is not forgotten and forgiven with regard to the massacres of Palestinians five years ago. It is also the Canadian way of reminding Israel that whereas it, i.e., Israel seeks and rightly so the Nazi officers guilty of committing acts of atrocities against Jews and other nationalities during World War II, the world has the right to hold Israel accountable for all time, and for ever, for similar atrocities which it had inflicted on the Palestinian and Lebanese people not in the distant past.

But, perhaps, the real moral of the Canadian gesture to Israel is also intended for the Arab World as well which seems to have forgotten before other nations and peoples of the world that crimes against humanity in Lebanon should never be forgiven, least of all by the Arab brothers and sisters of the massacres.

All in all, the trip to Canada has been most rewarding and thought provoking. It confirmed in my mind my previous hypotheses that the developing world can learn a lot more than technology from the Western world.

## U.S.-Israeli alliance: Who sets the rules?

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — The Israeli-U.S. alliance, based on mutual admiration, shared values and common strategic interests, is being corrupted by Israel's contempt for American sensitivities.

Israel paid an American to turn spy, staked first claim to Soviet Jews who preferred America over Israel and posted a military attaché in Washington whose record is both controversial and repugnant. If the relationship were a marriage, it would be heading toward the rocks.

Jonathan Jay Pollard was an Israeli spy. For that he was sentenced to life in prison. The documents he turned over to Israel were, by his own admission, extremely sensitive. They included reconnaissance photos that reportedly enabled Israel to bomb Yasser Arafat's PLO headquarters in Tunis — a near assassina-

tion for which the Arab World, reasonably enough, holds the United States accountable.

Intelligence information of that value, which was used at the highest levels of the Israeli government, is extremely hard to come by. Americans, who ask what their president knew and when he knew it, are entitled to ask the same question of the Israeli government.

In its own way, Israel provided an answer. Rather than punish those implicated in the Pollard case, it rewarded them. For instance, Colonel Aviem Sella, indicted in the United States for allegedly being Mr. Pollard's paymaster, was named to command Israel's second-largest air base.

To all this, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir offers a nonchalant shrug of the shoulders. At

a Washington breakfast, he appeared downright bored with both the Pollard affair and the fuss stirred up by Israel's role in the Iran-contra affair. Over and over, Mr. Shamir had the same refrain: "It's not important."

Maybe by itself it's not, but the Pollard case is just one example of Israeli contempt for American good will. Israel recently named General Amos Yaron as military attaché even though, on the recommendation of an investigatory commission, he was relieved of command after the Sabra and Shatila massacres of 1982 in Beirut. His appointment was an affront to Palestinian-Americans. Had they been Jews instead, it would never have been countenanced.

Canada rejected him when he applied for accreditation. His

appointment, Ottawa diplomatically explained, was not "appropriate."

More recently, Israel asked Washington to deny Soviet Jews automatic entry into the United States, saying they should go to Israel first. Mr. Shamir, who pleaded this cause in Washington last month, noted that Soviet Jews leave the Soviet Union ostensibly bound for Israel. Once out of the Soviet Union, though, many of them opt for the United States. They and Mr. Shamir obviously differ as to the precise location of the promised land.

Israel's behaviour smacks of arrogance. It employed Mr. Pollard and now acts as if a weak apology will suffice. It posts a controversial military officer to the United States and almost

dares the Reagan administration

to do something about it. It asserts a right to Soviet Jews, forgetting or ignoring that America also considers itself a haven for exiles. America has a historical mission, too, and while it is not "Biblical," it is deeply felt.

Israel enjoys great love and respect in America, particularly from a Jewish community which, like a mother, has always been willing to forgive. But there are signs that it is taking America and the Jewish community for granted. The Pollard case is a nightmare-come-true for American Jews. In Mr. Pollard the Israelis created an anti-Semitic stereotype: an American Jew of confused loyalties who sold out his country. Indignation and shame are felt in equal measure.

The Israeli government seems to assume that American Jews will back it no matter what. A

good deal of the time, unfortunately, that is correct. But the American Jewish community rejected Mr. Shamir's plan for Soviet Jews, squirmed at the posting of General Yaron (was there no other man?) and burts from the wounds inflicted by Pollard affair.

By its conduct, the Israeli government is eroding the ultimate basis for the close relationship between it and Washington. Despite repeated pronouncements about mutual geopolitical interests, the essence of the U.S.-Israeli relationship is respect and affection. But friends do not spy on one another and they do not take each other for granted.

The Israeli government does not seem to understand that. What can we expect next year from Tel Aviv? — The Washington Post.

## Brazil's economic crisis brings military out of barracks

By Susana Hayward

The Associated Press

BRASILIA, Brazil — Brazil's economic problems and a steady stream of strikes by unhappy workers have brought the dormant military out of its barracks.

Navy men and marines occupied ports across Brazil on March 7 to break a strike by 40,000 shipping and dock workers seeking higher wages.

On March 9, the army rolled out tanks and swat teams and took over 10 oil refineries to prevent a threatened strike by more than 50,000 workers, who also demanded salary increases.

Since handing over power two years ago, the military has been supportive of the government and has played a low-key role, rarely making its presence known. The recent activity, however, suggests it will become more involved.

There were no reports of violence in this month's incidents. Refinery workers voted to go on strike only if military troops remained on the scene, and by

March 12 the army had withdrawn from half the refineries. Later that day, troops returned to their positions, occupying nine of the refineries again without explanation. Meanwhile, the dockworkers strike continued.

The supreme labour tribunal has ruled strike action by either of the labour groups illegal.

President Jose Sarney, who in March 1985 became Brazil's first civilian president after 21 years of military rule, said the military action was a preventive measure and legal under the constitution.

Brazil's current constitution, which gives the military wide powers, was handed down in 1967 by the generals who overthrew the elected government of Joao Goulart in 1964. The charter states the military is responsible for national security.

A congress elected last November is sitting now in Brasilia as a constituent assembly to draw up a new charter, and the future role of the military in Brazil is to be debated.

In their so-called "democratic

Since handing over power two years ago, the military has been supportive of the government and has played a low-key role, rarely making its presence known. The recent activity, however, suggests it will become more involved.

revolution" of 1964, the military took power after about four years of economic troubles that had led to protests and strikes.

Before becoming president, Sarney was the leader of the military-backed Social Democratic Party and was the vice-presidential running mate of Tancredo Neves, a moderate who died before taking office.

The coupling of Neves, who was revered by large numbers of Brazilians, with Sarney, a military sympathiser and veteran politician, was regarded by the military as an ideal political marriage for the transition from dictatorship to democracy.

But the strikes have apparently

being treated like war problems. Sarney has said his government cannot allow supplies to collapse.

"Last year there were 2,282 strikes involving 40 million workers," he told reporters. "Any country with any economy would fall apart with a movement of that strength."

Brazil's strongest and most radical union, the Central Workers Union, issued a statement assailing the military moves, saying, "It's as if we're living the times of dictatorship."

"We occupied all the refineries of the country on superior orders and with very clear objectives," said the army minister, Gen. Leonidas Gonçalves.

He added that the military intervention was requested by the mines and energy ministry and Petrobras, the state-owned oil monopoly.

Petrobras issued a statement saying its main responsibility was to keep the country supplied with petroleum derivatives.

The flexing of the military's muscle has become more appa-

rent since Sarney's anti-inflationary economic plan failed late last year, bringing about runaway price increases and skyrocketing interest rates while wages remained low.

In December, tanks and troops were mobilised across the country to prevent violence during a nationwide general strike. Also in December, military police clashed with protesters at an anti-government demonstration in Brasilia that left about 100 people injured.

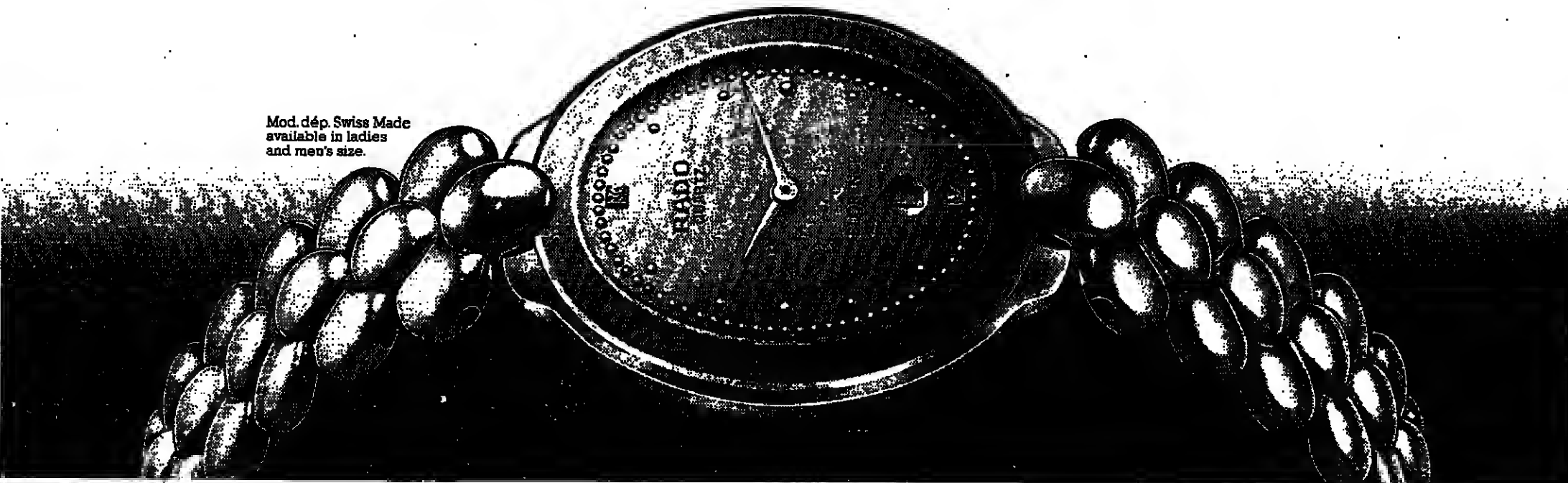
In Brazil's fledgling democracy, however, politics and economics go hand in hand. In the 10 months that his so-called Cruzado plan froze prices, Sarney was one of Brazil's most popular presidents in recent history.

Labour became restless as prices began soaring while salaries remained low.

Even Brazil's traditional land-owning elite staged two nationwide strikes in the past month to protest high interest rates and low prices for their agricultural products.

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# Education turns South Korea into an industrialised nation

South Korean cars, computers and video cassette recorders are showing up in growing numbers throughout the world — no challenge yet to Japan but getting there, provided the nation's political and social systems don't explode. Some experts predict South Korea could make a major economic assault on world markets by the turn of the century.

By Charles J. Hanley  
The Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea — Chung Se-Yung, industrial tycoon, and Moon Kal-Eong, factory hand, have never met. But these two farmers' sons are partners in a success story that is transforming this Asian land into an economic miracle-worker.

Chung, blunt-spoken chairman of the giant Hyundai conglomerate, has his own idea of the secret behind South Korea's boom. "It isn't low wages," he insists. "Education, that's the key to our success, and our people are willing to work hard. That's the key."

Moon is one of those hard workers. He earns \$1 an hour on the assembly line at Daewoo Motor Co. — low wages by any standard. But everything is relative, the 24-year-old auto-worker tells a visitor to his factory.

"This is better than trying to make a living from my father's rice paddy," he says. "Right now I'm saving almost all my pay. Someday, maybe I can even afford to buy one of these cars."

Shrewd traders, cheap wages, tireless workers, big savers — all have pushed South Korea to the top of everyone's most-likely-to-succeed list, in a pattern similar to that of postwar Japan. The statistics are startling:

— South Korea led the world last year in economic growth, according to preliminary figures. Its gross national product increased by 12.2 per cent.

— South Korea's foreign debt, about \$44 billion, is fourth-largest in the developing world. But, unlike others, this country is actually paying it off, early.

— For the first time, South Korea exports outweighed imports in 1986, paced by a \$7.4-billion surplus in U.S. trade. A South Korean car, the Hyundai Excel, hit the U.S. market last year, opening a new commercial frontier for the Koreans.

The U.S.-trained economists who guide and analyse South Korea's performance talk of becoming a fully developed industrialised nation — a member of the "Western" club — by the year 2000. Seoul takes a big step toward a world-class image next year by playing host to the 1988 summer Olympics.

But progress in this nation of 41 million people is often marked by paradox.

Although growth is steady and opinion polls find South Koreans

confident about their future, widespread poverty persists — urban poverty that a former U.S. ambassador, speaking privately, described as a time bomb for the 1990s.

And political disaffection grows. Besides merchants and labourers, the South Korean system rests on generals, whose governments have long suppressed independent labour unions and played favourites among businessmen.

This system is a marriage between a dictatorial military machine and monopoly capital, said one Protestant churchman active in labour-organising efforts.

The churchman asked not to be identified, citing a law that makes one liable to imprisonment for making anti-government statements to a foreign journalist.

Whatever is behind the boom, its impact is unmistakable. Seoul, a small walled city just 80 years old that was devastated in the searaw fighting of the 1950-53 Korean war, has become one of the world's great metropolises, a high-energy sprawl of office towers, broad boulevards and 10 million people.

Where only one bridge crossed the Han river during the war, 18 now span it. Tall apartment blocks, some with homes for sale, fan out toward the horizon. Just west of Seoul, in Incheon, sprawls of industrial parks border the Yellow Sea.

Army batteries line the shore — a reminder that South Korea and Communist North Korea technically remain at war.

The army first took political control in South Korea in 1961 under Gen. Park Chung-Hee, and launched a highly centralised development programme.

In a land poor in natural resources and capital, the government channelled subsidies, low-cost loans and tax breaks to a few selected heavy industries. These businesses, usually family-owned, developed into conglomerates — "chaebol" in Korean — with interests in every sector of economic life.

One was the Chung family's Hyundai.

"Our economy is very immature," explained Chung Se-Yung, who in February took over the chairmanship of Hyundai Corp. from brother Chung-Ju-Yung, its founder. "The government helped big industries because they were more efficient than the small ones."

To reach Chung's eighth-floor



Korean passenger cars are being loaded on to a ship for export at Incheon's port. The nation's trade account reached its first trade surplus last year.

headquarters suite, overlooking Seoul's serene secret Garden Park, visitors pass through a parking lot filled with Hyundai autos, ride up Hyundai-manufactured elevators, and enter offices where secretaries use Hyundai telephones and young executives wear Hyundai-made jackets.

A \$14-billion-a-year corporation, Hyundai has 24 affiliates with 155,000 employees and no union, not even a company-sponsored one, as in other conglomerates.

"The conception that there must be unions is wrong. The point is how the workers are treated," Chung said in an interview.

Hyundai workers are paid more than the officially suggested monthly minimum of 100,000 Korean won, equivalent to \$120. They can live in company-subsidised housing, and enjoy such other benefits as clothing allowances and free recreation facilities.

Labour activists claim, however, that one-third of South Korea's production workers earn less than 100,000 won a month.

And efforts at establishing independent unions are routinely blocked, sometimes in violent clashes between police and labour organisers.

"The whole apparatus of the government has been mobilised to support management against labour and the labour unions," a U.S. scholar of Korea, James Palais of the University of Washington, concluded in a recent study.

The close links between government and business can be seen in Seoul's streets, jammed with hundreds of thousands of automobiles, all copies of the same half-dozen South Korean models.

Not only has the government kept foreign cars out of the South Korean market, but in 1981 it designated two companies — Hyundai and Daewoo — as the sole Korean manufacturers.

In this protected atmosphere, the two automakers blossomed. From just 57,000 passenger cars in 1980, South Korean production has exploded to a projected 1 million vehicles this year.

But the government-business alliance alone does not explain what the World Bank calls one of the outstanding success stories in international development.

A traditional respect for education helps — 98 per cent of South Koreans are literate. Foreign aid has helped — about \$13 billion in the postwar period from the United States alone. A high savings rate — 30 per cent of GNP — also

helps. And conservative fiscal policies have helped — President Chun Doo-Hwan, a general who took power in 1980, has sold off government corporations, cut public spending and brought down inflation to near zero.

"We did our homework," said Chun's chief economic adviser, Sakong Il.

They also have capitalised on what they call "the three blessings": Low oil prices and interest rates, which ease the financial drain on this oil-importing, heavily indebted nation, and the high value of the Japanese yen, which makes Japanese goods more expensive and South Korean electronics, textile and other exports more attractively priced.

The South Koreans have taken the world market by storm. Their exports, just \$17.5 billion in 1980, are expected to top \$40 billion this year.

Now they must watch over their shoulders for up-and-coming competitors. Wages may be low, but they are lower still in China and India. South Korea must adjust, said Sakong.

"Market forces are moving our economy into more and more skill-intensive, instead of labour-intensive areas," he said.

The economy also must be

decentralised, the presidential adviser said. The government is trying to encourage formation of more small and medium-size companies to serve as parts suppliers for the big manufacturers.

The pressure to create new and better jobs remains high. The labour force grows by almost a half-million people a year. Migration continues from the farms, and the country has a surplus of college graduates with no work.

The campuses, meanwhile, have become the flashpoint of protest against the authoritarian government.

President Chun is scheduled to step down in February next year. Before then, his Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition, the New Korea Democratic Party, will try to reach a compromise on a new democratic constitution.

If they fail, it could touch off a political firestorm. But many South Koreans believe their countrymen, caught up in their economic "miracle," will reject any invitation to upheaval.

"Don't underestimate the power of the Korean middle class, and of those who think they are middle class," said one leading political scientist. "They're for stability."

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Tourist attractions

NOT counting the increase in entry and exit fees imposed on foreign travellers, tourists travelling to our country are in for a lot of trouble.

A foreigner visiting Amman for the first time, has all my sympathy. First of all, if he was not one of those "taxi-fans" then bless his soul if he or she could find his/her way in Amman. There is a map of the city, but it is useless, disinformative and outdated. And with all the detours an unguided tourist in Amman would find himself in a maze.

Tourists who decide to visit Petra for example are told by travel agencies that for JD 14, they could travel to Petra, ride a horse into the old city and have lunch. The lunch turns out to be a soup and a cup of tea, and the horse ride would cost an extra JD 1.5 "in order to get a good horse."

Tourists who want to venture a visit to the West Bank are in for a lot of hassles. To get permission to travel across the river a tourist has to obtain a pass from the Ministry of Interior, which for the agency of everyone concerned is almost inaccessible from all directions except one.

The problem that ordinary tourists face is the paper work involved. "Do you have a photocopy of your passport?" There is no way to have a photocopy made there. A tourist would simply have to leave the ministry, take a taxi to Jabal Al Hussein and have a photocopy made there. The ministry does not sell revenue stamps, and most probably a tourist won't think of buying stamps in advance. So, another trip to Jabal Al Hussein is, in most instances, inevitable.

Sometimes one hears officials talking of the country's touristic potential and one wonders, what are we doing to attract tourism? In fact the question should be, why do we put so much effort into giving tourists a hard time?

## Tiny South Pacific nation has nowhere to go

By Richard Bill  
The Associated Press

SYDNEY, Australia — The tiny South Pacific nation of Nauru, one of the world's smallest and richest countries, is seeking \$2 billion to landscape the mountainscape left by 81 years of phosphate mining.

Nauru, 4,000 kilometres north of Sydney, blames five former colonial powers — Australia, Britain, Japan, New Zealand and West Germany — for the devastation of the 22 square-kilometre island.

So far there have been no offers of assistance.

With a per capita income of \$21,400, the 4,500 Nauruans form one of the world's richest nations. But the source of its riches — phosphate mining worth about \$100 million a year — has made two-thirds of the island uninhabitable.

Phosphate is a fertiliser derived from centuries-old bird droppings. Since 1906, more than 100 million tons have been mined, turning most of the island into a lunar landscape of needle-like coral pinnacles from where the phosphate was dug out.

Many nations were involved in the mining.

Imperial Germany ruled the island from 1888 until Australia occupied it in 1914. Japanese troops held it for three years during World War II. Australia, Britain and New Zealand then moved in as partners in the British phosphate commission until Nauru achieved independence in 1968.

Nauru, dubbed "pleasant island" by early European settlers, continued mining after independence. About 60 per cent of its exports now go to Australia. New Zealand imports 15 per cent, and the rest goes to the Philippines.

President Hammer DeRoburt, aware that the phosphate industry's days are numbered, has tried to offset future hardship by establishing the Nauru phosphate trust. The trust reportedly has assets of \$750 million in investments and real estate in Australia, Guam, Saipan, Western Samoa and the United States.

As part of the investment programme, Nauru also started an international airline and shipping

company. But last year Air Nauru lost \$18 million against total revenues of less than \$5 million. The Nauru Pacific Line, the shipping company, does not publish its financial results but is also believed to be losing money.

DeRoburt discourages reporters from visiting and writing about his country, but is eager to publicise his demand for \$2 billion to resurface the island. Part of his plan is to ship topsoil to Nauru in the empty boats that arrive for the phosphate.

"Australia should be addressing our needs," he said recently in a rare interview with an Australian correspondent. "We are not all satisfied with their response and they know it. They have claimed they have no responsibility. But they do, and that's that."

But Australian officials, speaking on condition they would not be identified, have said their country will not provide the aid requested by DeRoburt.

One official said Nauru had allowed itself to become dependent on phosphate to the extent that all traditional farming and fishing ended and all foodstuffs and goods are imported.

Officials say traditional staples like fresh fish and tropical fruits have been replaced by tinned meat, polished rice, white sugar and Chinese take-out food. Nauru has the world's highest incidence of diabetes, and major health problems caused by obesity and alcoholism, according to health surveys.

For years, the Nauru government has scoured the South Pacific and the Caribbean for a new island on which to resettle the population. Australia once offered an island off the coast of its state of Queensland, but refused DeRoburt's demand for autonomy.

Nauru last month ordered a three-man commission to study the country's future viability. Paoel chairman Christopher Weeramantray is expected to issue a report by the end of the year.

An Australian who recently visited the country said indolence and boredom had set in among the islanders because they had little to do and nowhere to go.

## Secretary in Iran-contra affair wants no publicity

By Lee Byrd  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — She is the beauty in the eye of the storm, a reluctant witness who friends say is distraught over the plight of her former White House boss and disgusted by offers to capitalise on her sudden notoriety.

Fawn Hall, 27, who was Lt. Col. Oliver North's secretary for nearly four years, is "not the kind of person who seeks attention, or even enjoys it," says Katy Dickey. "And right now, I assure you, she does not enjoy it."

But she's certainly getting it. Ms. Hall has emerged as an important part of the Iran-contra investigation.

She received immunity from prosecution before telling the special counsel investigating the case that she shredded sensitive documents, while North watched, and altered key memos to obscure the role of North's superiors in the sale of arms to Iran and the alleged diversion of funds from those sales to Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

Instantly, the former part-time model and private secretary became a media sensation. Cameras peered through the windows of her home in suburban Virginia, where she lives with her parents. Television vans trailed her car through traffic, once trapping her at a gas station and nearly forcing her off the road on another occasion.

The New York Post labelled her the "Irancon beauty." Playboy asked her to pose sexy and Penthouse asked her to pose nude. Other modelling and film offers poured in. Through her attorney, Plato Cacheris, she has declined them all.

"I'm not even returning their calls," Cacheris said. "We're not accepting any of these things. This young woman is determined not to trade on this situation. And I admit her for it."

"You're talking about a very self-effacing woman, who coincidentally happens to be very beautiful," says F. Andrew Mes-

sing, a friend and director of the National Defence Council Foundation.

Still, the intriguing mix of Ms. Hall's association with North, her stunning, blonde-haired, blue-eyed beauty and trendy name have made her a target of innuendo. A New York escort service, without permission, put her picture on the cover of a brochure. The host of a nationally-broadcast, late night television Talk Show, devoted a segment to a heavy-handed spoof of Ms. Hall.

While portrayed as heartless over North's plight, Ms. Hall has thrown herself into her new job as secretary to a civilian official at the Department of the Navy, friends say. On Cacheris' advice, she has declined all interviews.

The lawyer did present her at a 15-minute photo session outside his offices in hopes she could subsequently drive to and from work in peace.

"How do you like all the attention?" reporters called out. "I thought it was kind of humorous the first day," she replied.

"She tried to put a good face on it," says Ms. Dickey, who became close to Ms. Hall when she and Messing coordinated congressional trips to Central America through North's office.

Fawn Hall, who worked part-time while in high school, has a stepfather who works as a photographer for the Defence Department. Her mother is a longtime National Security Council Secretary whose bosses have included Robert McFarlane and Adm. John Poindexter, North's superiors.

After graduating from high school, she went to work as a secretary at the Navy Department in 1977, eventually transferring to the NSC in 1983. Friends say she rarely complained about the demands of her job, including extra hours on weekends or at night, and constantly deflected their suggestions that she quit and go to college. Her position has a top scale of about \$30,000.

For 15 months, she was rou-

tinely linked with Arturo Cruz Jr., the 33-year-old son of the contra leader who resigned this week. The younger Cruz was then a doctoral candidate at Johns Hopkins; his father, meanwhile, was intimately tied to North's Central America strategems.

But according to friends of both Ms. Hall and Arturo Cruz Jr., the pair rarely discussed politics. They went to movies together, ate at Thai and Chinese restaurants, and, on all Sundays,

would go to a friend's apartment to watch Redskins football games over pizza and beer.

The younger Cruz says, "more than liberal or conservative, she is traditional. This is the kind of woman who always worked ... somebody who always grew up believing you have to earn what you have."

According to the Washington Post, North disapproved of the relationship, but Ms. Hall apparently ignored her boss on that score. Still, the pair eventually broke up, which Cruz attributes more to a clash between two strong personalities than to politics.



Fawn Hall

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## Finland's Alen races to 5th Portuguese Motor Rally win

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Finland's Markku Alen won the Portuguese Motor Rally for the fifth time but his feat was partly overshadowed by a crash during the race which killed a young spectator.

Alen, driving a Lancia Delta, led the 2,087 kilometre race almost from the start, holding off a fierce and persistent challenge from Frenchman Jean Ragnotti in a Renault Turbo.

The Finn had an advantage of less than three minutes at the end, Ragnotti having several times come close to dislodging him from the lead.

"It was a very hard and difficult race," Alen said. "I am very pleased with my team."

Alen's win over the 37 mixed gravel and asphalt special stages put him in second place in the World Championship after three rounds, seven points behind reigning champion Juha Kankkunen of Finland who leads with 37 points.

Kankkunen, also driving a Lancia Delta, came fourth overall here behind Sweden's Kenneth Eriksson in a VW Golf and more than 11 minutes behind his winning compatriot Alen.

It was an impressive fifth victory for Alen on Saturday but a fatal crash Friday cast a shadow over an otherwise eventful race.

The crash, the second fatal accident in the Portuguese event in two years, happened when a Toyota Corolla driven by Portuguese Joaquim Guedes came off the road at a bend during a mountain stage, killing one person and injuring about a dozen.

Organisers had pleaded with spectators this year to keep well back from the rally course following



Markku Alen

ing a similar crash last year in which two spectators were killed and some 20 hurt.

The rally proved a disappointment for the Mazda team.

Mazda driver Timo Salonen of Finland pulled out after coming off the road while his teammate Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden withdrew when his car developed gear box trouble.

### Davis Cup roundup

## Australia, Mexico clinch 1st round ties

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — Wally Masur and Pat Cash each scored singles victories Sunday as defending champion Australia claimed a 4-1 victory over Yugoslavia in the Davis Cup World Group first round competition.

Masur beat Bruno Oresar 8-6, 6-2, 6-1, in the first "reverse singles" to give Australia an unbeatable 3-1 lead.

Cash then downed Slobodan Zivonjovic 6-8, 7-5, 6-0.

The Aussies, who defeated Sweden in the Davis Cup final in Melbourne last December, now face Mexico in the second round of this year's competition.

In Asuncion, Paraguay, the U.S. doubles team of Robert Seguso and Ken Flach came from two sets down to win a stirring five-set, four-hour match over Paraguay's Victor Pecci and Francisco Gonzalez to give the United States a 2-1 lead.

The match was marred by several disturbances between a raucous crowd of 3,000 and the two U.S. players. Fans mimicking cats and dogs caused Flach to double-fault four times, twice on set points, to put the U.S. team down two sets to none.

But Flach and Seguso steadied themselves to quiet the crowd and win 5-7, 9-11, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

Only the 16 nations in the World Group actually compete for the cup. Countries in zonal action are playing for spots in the World Group for 1988.

After Saturday's matches in other World Group matches, it was Sweden 2, Italy 1; West Germany 2, Spain 1; France 3, South Korea 0; Mexico 3, Britain 0; and Israel 2, Czechoslovakia 1.

Sweden 2, Italy 1

At Prato, Italy, Swedes Mats

Wilander and Anders Jarryd teamed up to defeat Paolo Cane and Simone Colombo 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 in one hour, 12 minutes.

"It was a disastrous match, a horrendous spectacle," lamented Italian team captain Adriano Panatta afterward, publicly dressing down his two charges. "I feel sorry for the public."

West Germany 2, Spain 1

Boris Becker and Eric Jelen needed two hours, 28 minutes to defeat Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal 7-5, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 and give West Germany a 2-1 lead over Spain in their first-round encounter at Barcelona.

Earlier in the day, Casal completed a 6-4, 6-8, 7-9, 6-3, 6-4 victory over Jelen. The match had been halted by darkness Friday with the score tied 3-3 in the third set.

Israel 2, Czechoslovakia 1

In Hradec Kralove, Miloslav Mecir and Tomas Smid kept Czechoslovakia's Davis Cup hopes alive by defeating Israel's Amos Mansdorf and Shlomo Glickstein 6-2, 4-6, 8-6, 8-6. Israel still leads the best-of-five matches international team competition after surprisingly sweeping the first-day singles.

Mexico 3, Britain 0

At Mexico City, Jorge Lozano and Leonardo Lavalle easily downed Britain's Jeremy Bates and Andrew Castle 6-2, 6-1, 7-9, 6-2 as Mexico eliminated Britain. Mexico will play with the winner of the Australia-Yugoslavia match in the next round.

The "reverse singles" on Sunday will not affect the outcome of the series.

Argentina 2, India 1

In New Delhi, Argentina took

a 2-1 lead over India as Javier Frana and Christian Miniussi scored a 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6 victory over India's Amritha brothers, Vijay and Anand.

France 3, South Korea 0

In Marco-En-Boreaul, France, Guy Forget and Tarik Benhabiles rebounded from a two-set deficit to defeat Jin Sun-Yoo and Dong Wook-Song of South Korea, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 10-8 and give France a 3-0 lead.

The three-hour, 30-minute victory clinches the first-round encounter for France and advances it to the next round against the winner of the Italy-Sweden match.

Benhabiles was a replacement for France's top-ranked player, Yannick Noah, who was originally scheduled to play the doubles. But Noah's sore shoulder forced France's non-playing captain, Jean-Paul Loth, to change the lineup.

In the Eastern Zone first round, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Pakistan and Taiwan all have posted unsurmountable 3-0 leads in their first-round matches. China won the doubles Saturday to lead Indonesia 2-1.

Ecuador has a 3-0 lead over Bolivia in the American Zone second round, while Canada and Peru were 1-1 after the first two singles matches, the same as Brazil and Uruguay. Chile won Saturday's doubles to take a 2-1 lead over Commonwealth Caribbean.

Zimbabwe clinched its battle against Kenya, taking a 3-0 lead in the African Zone second round, while Nigeria has a 2-1 advantage over the Ivory Coast.

## Tottenham, Leeds advance to F.A. Cup semifinals

LONDON (R) — Tottenham added a touch of genuine class to the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup semifinal line-up when it overcame the unique problems posed by Wimbledon in an intriguing sixth round tie Sunday.

Goals by Chris Waddle and Glenn Hoddle in the 84th and 88th minutes ended Wimbledon's brave fight and took Tottenham into Monday's semifinal draw with Leeds, who also won 2-0 in the other quarter-final tie at Wigan, and Watford and Coventry.

After Saturday's surprises — when Watford and Coventry both won with ease at Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday — Wimbledon's rugged warriors went into action in the confident expectation of going all the way to Wembley.

But despite home advantage, Wimbledon seldom threatened Ray Clemence in the Tottenham goal as the visiting defence, superbly marshalled by skipper Richard Gough, ably coped with the aerial menace posed by John

Fashanu. With Hoddle and Argentine Osvaldo Ardiles enjoying an unexpected amount of freedom in midfield, Tottenham gradually gained the ascendancy although it appeared content to play out time for a draw.

But the prospect of a midweek replay at White Hart Lane disappeared in the space of four dramatic minutes as Tottenham struck two killer goals.

The lethargic-looking Waddle made and executed the first with a typically meandering run into the Wimbledon penalty area which took him almost to the goal-line.

But as the defence backed off, expecting a cross, the England forward smashed home a vicious shot which beat goalkeeper Dave Beasant at the near post.

The Wimbledon defence was breached again soon after when not for the first time — 40-goal Clive Allen was felled on the edge of the penalty area and Hoddle struck a glorious free-kick high into the net.

## Roma goalie Tancredi ensures draw with Napoli

ROME (R) — The skill and athleticism of goalkeeper Franco Tancredi ensured a goalless draw for Roma at Napoli and kept the visitor still in striking distance of the league leader.

But the Neapolitans remain five points ahead and look likely to finish the season in eight weeks' time with their first league title.

Champion Juventus and AC Milan, third and fourth respectively before Sunday, both lost ground when they lost away. Juventus was beaten 2-1 by Internazionale and Milan lost 1-0 to Brescia.

The Napoli-Roma match, played before 82,000 spectators who paid a record 1.85 billion lire (\$1.4 million) saw goalkeeper Claudio Garella save a 24th-minute shot from Roma defender Manuel Gerolin and then parry a shot from centre forward Massimo Agostini.

Striker Bruno Giordano, who saw a header saved by Tancredi, mis-kicked a perfect cross from Argentine Diego Maradona, playing despite a training injury, and sent it wide. Tancredi was also called into action twice by Italian World Cup player Fernando De Napoli.

## Bordeaux regains French lead

PARIS (R) — A decisive 3-0 win over Sochaux enabled Bordeaux to regain its one-point lead over Marseille at the top of the French soccer league.

Marseille gave a mediocre performance in a goalless draw at Toulon, but Bordeaux was well in control throughout its Saturday night match.

Philippe Fargesson opened the scoring in the 17th minute from a perfectly aimed cross from defender Zoran Vujovic.

Fargesson scored again early in the second half, then former Nantes player Jose Touré notched

ed his first goal for Bordeaux in the 67th minute.

Third-placed Toulouse clocked up the highest score of the day with a 4-1 win at Nice.

Alberto Marcio and Gerald Passi each scored twice for Toulouse while Jean-Francois Larios headed a first half goal for Nice.

## French First Division Standings

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
1. Bordeaux	27	15	9	3	33	15	39
2. Marseille	27	13	12	2	37	18	38
3. Toulouse	27	12	9	6	37	19	33
4. Auxerre	27	11	10	6	31	22	32
5. Monaco	27	11	9	7	26	22	31

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## East Germany's Witt wins gold in women's skating

CINCINNATI (AP) — East Germany's Katarina Witt returned in style to the throne as the queen of ice skating.

Witt staged a sizzling freestyle programme to music from "West Side Story" to win the gold medal at the World Figure Skating Championships.

Witt, the 1984 Olympic champion, won her third world title with a perfect long programme that featured five triple jumps. She received a 6.0 from the East German judge and was first on seven of the nine judges' cards.

Two Americans, defending champion Debi Thomas and Caren Kadavy, won the silver and bronze medals, respectively.

"It was the best I have skated," the 22-year-old Witt said after coming back from an unusually poor start — a fifth-place finish in the compulsory, worth 30 per cent of the overall score. "I tried three different jumps and that's why it was best. And also the artistic impression."

"I lost the title because I fell in the short programme last year. I trained very hard for this and it was my best performance. The music was good, the audience was very good."

Witt, who also won the short programme, worth 20 per cent, was the last skater in the freestyle, which is worth 50 per cent of the total score. She followed Thomas, who hit four of her five triples and, although skating

more slowly than usual — probably due to tendinitis in her feet — got marks slightly better than Kadavy had earned.

"I'm relieved to have it over with," said Thomas, who last month lost her national championship to Jill Trenary, who was seventh. "A couple of things could have been better."

One of those things was a triple loop, on which she had a two-footed landing.

After watching Witt, Thomas had nothing but praise for her fiercest and most elegant foe. "I just said, 'the girl is amazing,'" Thomas said. "She is just as tough going after you as before you."

Kadavy's captivating routine and poor performances by Kira Ivanova of the Soviet Union and Elizabeth Manley of Canada lifted her from fifth to third. She was eighth in last year's world and barely made the American team for this event, sneaking into third place at the U.S. Championships when Tiffany Chin couldn't complete a triple jump in her long programme.

"I took the programme step by step," each jump and spin, Kadavy said. "I am thrilled at this moment. I've had a lot of ups and downs this year. I'm glad it finished on an up."

Trenary climbed back from an 11th-place finish in the compulsory with strong showings in the short and long programmes.

## Lloyd, Turnbull win doubles championship

MARCO ISLAND, Florida (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd and Wendy Turnbull beat Lori McNeil and Bettina Bunge in the final round of the \$400,000 Women's Team Championship doubles tournament at Marco Island, Florida.

The 6-1, 7-5 victory earned the second-seeded team of Lloyd and Turnbull \$231,625.

McNeil and her West German partner broke Lloyd early in the second set but McNeil, serving for the set at 5-3, could not hold. McNeil and Bunge, who were unseeded, had two set points against Lloyd in the next game but failed to convert.

Kadavy's captivating routine and poor performances by Kira Ivanova of the Soviet Union and Elizabeth Manley of Canada lifted her from fifth to third. She was eighth in last year's world and barely made the American team for this event, sneaking into third place at the U.S. Championships when Tiffany Chin couldn't complete a triple jump in her long programme.

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## Gavaskar keeps India in the fray against Pakistan

BANGLORE, India (AP) — Sunil Gavaskar's masterly unbeaten 51 Sunday kept India in the fray of the fifth cricket test against Pakistan at Chinnaswamy Stadium.

Set 221 to win the deciding test, India closed the third day at 99 for four with Mohammad Azharuddin keeping "the little master" company on seven.

India need 122 runs to win with six second-innings wickets in hand when play resumes Tuesday.

The brilliant Indian opener, who completed 10,000 test runs during the fourth test at Ahmedabad, displayed calm and class in tackling the Pakistani spinners on a wicket that is hazardous for batting.

Gavaskar kept vigil for 172

minutes at the crease, during which he hit five fours.

Gavaskar had indicated at Ahmedabad that this test could be his last for India, although he would like to play the limited overs World Cup next October.

His effort held India's innings together after Wasim Akram dismissed Krishnamachari Srikkanth and Mohinder Amarnath with successive deliveries at the score of 15.

Diip Vengaskar added 61 runs with Gavaskar for the third wicket, before playing on to Taufeeq Ahmad for 19.

Off-spinner Ahmad dealt India a further blow by claiming Kiran More promoted in the batting order, leg before at 80.

More was Ahmad's seventh victim in the match, a fair reward for controlled spin bowling on a helpful wicket.

Earlier, Pakistan carried its overnight score of 155 for five to 249 before its second innings terminated 30 minutes after lunch.

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  - B) Vehicle Control Officer  
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- 2) Priority will be given to registered Palestinian refugees. Accuracy in filling applications is very important. Incomplete applications and applications lacking any part of the above requirements will not be considered.
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# Jenkins victory in Oxford gives Alliance fresh boost

OXFORD, England (R) — Britain's centrist Alliance has added to a string of recent successes with the election of Roy Jenkins, a founder of the Social Democrats, to the prestige-laden office of Chancellor of Oxford University.

The post, made vacant by the death last December of former Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, is unpaid and largely ceremonial.

But with two respected elder statesmen of British politics vying for the crown, the four-way contest had developed into a keenly watched show of political rivalry.

Jenkins' victory Saturday over another former Conservative prime minister, Edward Heath, was a further feather in the cap of the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance.

The Alliance scored overwhelming success in two parliamentary by-elections during the past two weeks, the latest on Friday on Cornwall, south west England.

"One is immensely pleased," said Mr. Jenkins on hearing that he had been voted into the 754 year-old Oxford office.

A former Labour Party minister and president of the European

Community's Executive Commission, Mr. Jenkins told reporters: "Obviously one feels relief and pleasure and a sense of the great honour of winning the job."

In what is widely expected to be an election year, his success in capturing the post, traditionally a fiefdom of the ruling Conservative Party, was seen as an indication of the way political opinion is running in the groves of academe.

In the last 150 years only one non-Tory — the Liberal Lord Grey — has held the post.

Mr. Jenkins' triumph could help the Alliance maintain a recent jump in its popularity and inject an unpredictable element into Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election calculations.

Widespread media interest in the outcome helped to swell the voting figures. More than 7,000 Oxford graduates filed past the ballot box in Oxford's 17th century Convocation House, twice the number who voted in 1960

when the election was last held.

Worried about the consequences, the Conservative Party machine swung into action to get Mr. Heath elected, albeit with some reluctance because Mr. Heath is an implacable foe of Mrs. Thatcher.

But a string of present and former Conservative cabinet ministers who cast their papers for Mr. Heath failed to carry the day.

Mr. Jenkins, 66, polled 3,249 votes to push Oxford historian Lord Blake into second place with 2,674 votes. Mr. Heath came in third with 2,348 votes. Medical practitioner Mark Payne, always considered an outsider attracted just 38 votes.

Mr. Jenkins, who got a first class degree in philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford, is expected to be installed as chancellor later in the year. No date has been fixed.

Meanwhile Conservatives have moved into a nine-point lead over the main opposition Labour Party, their biggest lead for two years, according to an opinion poll published in the Sunday Times.

The Mori Poll's findings come

as the latest in a series of setbacks for Labour and are bound to encourage talk that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is on the brink of calling a general election, possibly in June.

The poll gives the Conservatives a rating of 41 per cent against 32 per cent for Labour and 25 per cent for the Alliance — enough to give Mrs. Thatcher an overall majority of 46 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons.

The poll, which follows a survey by Marplan last week which gave the Conservatives a six-point lead over Labour, shows how dramatically the fortunes of Britain's two largest parties have changed over the past six months.

As recently as September, Labour was still ahead in opinion polls and was looking forward to forming Britain's next government. Since then it has been beset by inner wrangling and its popularity among Britain's voters has tumbled.

Morale among Labour politicians slumped further last month when the party lost a key by-election in Greenwich, south London — a seat which Labour had held for 50 years.

## Filipino commander plans to parade skulls and bones

DAVAO, Philippines (R) — A grisly parade of skulls and bones, said to be those of some two dozen executed victims of Communist rebels, is planned by the military here as a grim political message in the Philippines' worsening civil war.

The parade, in which townspeople will carry open coffins that have previously gone on display in a local park, has been

ordered for March 25 by local army chief Lieutenant Colonel Franco Calida.

"This will show the people the atrocities of the (Communist) New People's Army," Col. Calida told Reuters Sunday.

The bones also include those believed by Australian officials in Manila to be the remains of Peter Ford, an Australian doctor missing in the region for some time.

## Panel reports Marcos still controls large funds

MANILA (R) — The head of a Philippine panel tracking illegal wealth amassed by former President Ferdinand Marcos and his associates said Sunday they still controlled large funds circulating in the country's economy.

Ramon Diaz, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) told Reuters in an interview: "There is every reason to believe that the cronies and President Marcos and his family were able to hide millions and millions of pesos (dollars) before they fled."

"As a matter of fact we have been able to get hold of crates of newly printed currency," Mr. Diaz said. He said he had personally seen large quantities of mint-fresh 50-peso (\$2.50) bills which carried no serial numbers.

Mr. Diaz did not cite figures, but said: "We believe they (Marcos and his associates) still have a lot of funds. These are the funds that they will use in the coming elections. These are the funds that they used to stage those coups."

He was referring to congressional elections scheduled for May 11 and to the three coup

attempts faced by President Corason Aquino since she toppled Marcos a year ago. The polls are being contested by parties across the political spectrum.

"Mr. Diaz said the PCGG had so far recovered cash and property valued at about eight billion pesos (\$400 million) and sequestered shares of stock of at least 286 companies.

"We have achieved more than what we thought we could achieve in one year," he said. "It has been a very fruitful year."

The PCGG, set up by Aquino in February 1986, has sweeping powers of sequestration, seizure, and inspection of bank accounts.

## Zhao calls for democracy, respect for intellectuals

PEKING (AP) — Premier and acting Communist Party head Zhao Ziyang said China will not create "bourgeois liberalisation" at the expense of democracy and he urged more respect for intellectuals, a report said Sunday.

Mr. Zhao, speaking to a group from the Chinese Academy of Sciences on Saturday, called for greater democratisation under the party's leadership and said scientific departments and work units with a large number of intellectuals should be a step in that direction, the Xinhua News Agency reported.

"Zhao reiterated that China should show more respect for its

intellectuals and their work. Party and government officials at various levels are duty-bound to create an atmosphere characterised by democracy, unity, harmony and liveliness," Xinhua said.

Mr. Zhao said Friday at a meeting on party propaganda that the fight against "bourgeois liberalisation," a phrase meaning anti-socialist, pro-West views, should continue for decades.

But Mr. Zhao has also stressed the limits of the campaign in recent weeks and has insisted that it should not affect China's economic reforms or intellectuals outside the party.

## Madagascar riots reportedly aimed at toppling government

ANTANANARIVO (R) — A minority party in Madagascar's ruling left-wing coalition has said recent race riots in the country were part of a campaign to bring down the government.

Richard Andriananjato, leader of the pro-Soviet Independence Congress Party (AFKM-KDRSM), linked the riots against the Indo-Pakistani "Karana" business community to five months of student unrest in the universities.

At a public meeting Saturday he warned that unidentified foreign forces were preparing to enter Madagascar as part of a conspiracy to topple the military-led government of President Didier Rat-

siraka.

"Everything was orchestrated to try to overthrow the regime in power, using different methods such as the present crisis in the university, the anti-Karana riots, and the manipulation of various notions of race, caste and religion," Mr. Andriananjato said.

He did not name the forces said to be conspiring against the government but was apparently referring to the extreme left-wing Monima Ma Kivimbio (Madagascar for the Malagasy) party of veteran nationalist leader Monima Ma Kivimbio strongly opposes the Ratsiraka government.

## 25 killed in Indian train sabotage

MADRAS, India (R) — A speeding express train plunged into a dry river bed in southern India Sunday after the track had been blown up, killing up to 25 people, and senior railway official said it was a clear case of sabotage.

A railway spokesman told Reuters the engine and eight coaches of the Rockfort Express went off the rails 60 kilometres from Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu state about five a.m. (2330 GMT Saturday).

Officials said at least 16 people were killed and 60 injured. The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency, quoting unofficial sources, said as many as 25 people were killed and 150 injured in the incident at Maradayar Bridge.

A police press statement said authorities had uncovered vital

clues about the incident and expected to make arrests in the next few days.

PTI quoted K.V. Balakrishnan, Southern Railway general manager and a passenger on the train, as saying the derailment was a clear case of sabotage. He did not say who was responsible but added that two rails had been removed at the site of the tragedy.

The railway spokesman said at least 150 metres of track were destroyed in an explosion and added that a live explosive device and some wires were found nearby.

There has been sporadic political violence recently between rival political parties in Tamil Nadu, India's southernmost state.

## Soviet crewmen rescued from ship off U.S. coast

BOSTON (R) — All 37 crewmen were rescued by U.S. coast helicopter after a Soviet cargo ship began listing sharply in heavy seas off the U.S. east coast, a Coast Guard spokesman reported.

The spokesman said Saturday it was believed the 6,023-tonne Komosonets Kirgizii ran into trouble when its cargo suddenly shifted in five to six-metre seas driven by winds up to 80 kilometres per hour.

Coast Guard Chief Petty Officer Richard Griggs said the ship, which sails out of Leningrad, was "listing 45 degrees with waves

breaking over the bridge" as three helicopters from the Cape Cod Air Station hoisted the crewmen to safety.

No injuries were reported. The ship was left abandoned 320 kilometres south of Cape Cod. The Soviet seamen were taken to Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The ship had left Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was headed for Cuba with 10,292 tonnes of flour aboard, the Coast Guard said.

The Baltic Shipping Company, which owns the vessel, will be responsible for attempting any salvage operation, it said.

## U.S. pilot says he was not killed in downed plane

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pilot Fred Galiatsatos says officials erroneously identified him as having been killed in the downing of a cargo plane over Honduras last week, a published report said Saturday.

"I'm not dead," Galiatsatos told a Florida television station after he watched a broadcast Thursday identifying him as among those killed when a DC-3 was shot down, the Washington Post said.

The plane was shot down by Honduran combat jet MiG-21 night. Honduran military officials said the dead included the plane's American pilot, Joseph Bernard Mason of Miami Springs, Florida, and all three Guatemalan crew

members. Officials in Guatemala City, who said the plane had left there Monday morning with a flight plan for El Estor about 160 kilometres north east, identified Galiatsatos as the co-pilot.

Galiatsatos, of Dania, Florida, said he flew the plane about a month ago from Fort Lauderdale International Airport to Guatemala City, where he left the plane. He returned to Florida the next day with his co-pilot, the Post said.

He said he was paid \$2,000 to make the trip, but he said he could not remember who paid him, the name of his co-pilot or to whom he turned the plane over in Guatemala, the newspaper said.

## Indonesian commander warns of threats during elections

JAKARTA (R) — An Indonesian military commander who caused a stir by warning of the dangers of Communism during a visit by the Soviet foreign minister has issued a warning of extremist threats to next month's Indonesian elections.

Maj.-Gen. Setijana, commander of the central sector of Java, Indonesia's most populous island, said Communists, liberals and rightwing extremists posed threats to the April 23 polls.

He was quoted in Indonesian newspapers this weekend as saying he expected acts of sabotage against public facilities, such as electricity supplies, markets and drinking water installations.

Speaking in the central Java city of Semarang, he said five towns, including the university and cultural centre of Jogjakarta, were the most vulnerable to this threat.

He first raised the issue of an alleged extremist threat to the

parliamentary polls earlier this month. His warning of a possible Communist revival in Indonesia coincided with a visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

His remarks contrasted sharply with the public assessments of Indonesia's top military commanders, Armed Forces Chief General Benny Murdani and Army Chief General Tri Sutrisno.

Gen. Tri said recently he was not aware of any group wishing to disrupt the ballot, while Gen. Murdani said Gen. Setijana's warnings of an extremist threat did not imply that the security situation had deteriorated.

He said the warnings were only an appeal for vigilance ahead of the polls.

President Suharto, who marked 21 years in power this week, crushed Communism shortly after the now-banned Communist party was blamed for an abortive coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965.

## Soviet leadership disgraces former Kazakh leader

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union's new leadership, by approving the disgrace of a long-serving former member of the ruling politburo, has signalled that its drive against corruption can reach officials at the highest levels.

Party policy-makers in Kazakhstan ruled Saturday that Dinkhkanov, the Central Asian republic's former leader, should be brought to "party responsibility" for allowing corruption and setting up his own cult of personality.

The Kazakh party Central Committee's decision bore the sanction of authorities in Moscow and made clear that Mr. Kanyayev, a close aide to Leonid Brezhnev until the late president's death in 1982, faced expulsion from the party.

The measure would be much the most severe taken against any politburo member who has been removed since Krenin leader Mikhail Gorbachev took office in March 1985.

It would also mark a significant step forward in the drive, personally conducted by Mr. Gor-

bachev, to castigate Brezhnev's 18 years in power as a time of increasing moral stagnation, official corruption, inefficiency and arbitrary rule.

Mr. Kanyayev was ousted as Kazakh leader last December and was replaced by an ethnic Russian. The move provoked student riots in Alma-Ata, the Kazakh capital, in which two people died and 200 were injured, according to official accounts.

Most Western analysts agree that the demonstrators were motivated by nationalism but were not protesting specifically in favour of Mr. Kanyayev, whose rule became a byword among many Kazakhs for high-handedness and corruption.

Mr. Kanyayev was removed from the politburo last January, following in the footsteps of other Brezhnev aides such as the former Moscow city party chief, Viktor Grishin, and former Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov.

The chief Brezhnev associate left on the politburo is Ukrainian party leader Vladimir Shcherbitsky, who has held on to his post despite mounting signs of isolation.

## COLUMNS 768

### International Book Fair opens in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Some 500 publishers, including 150 from abroad, are taking part in a 10-day International Book Fair which opened in Baghdad Sunday. Tens of thousands of people are expected to attend the fair, organised by Iraq's National Publishing House for Distribution, Advertising and Culture.

### 3 held for drug smuggling in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Three Gulf citizens have been arrested in Ras Al Khaimah emirate for trying to smuggle a half kilo of heroin to a neighbouring Gulf state, a senior police officer said. Major Abdullah Abu Zaid, head of the emirate's Investigation Department, said they hid the heroin inside their bodies. He declined to give their nationalities.

### Flood of work slows justice in Dhaka

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh has a backlog of almost 400,000 court cases awaiting trial and many hearings have been pending for more than a decade, law officials have said. They said about half a million civil and criminal cases had been disposed of since President Hossain Mohammad Ershad set up courts in each of 460 rural districts in 1982. Gen. Ershad created the rural courts soon after he took power in a bloodless coup in March, 1982, to "quicken justice, bring it to people's doorsteps and make it less expensive." "This has surely helped trial of more cases, but has also increased the number of cases as people now find it easier to go to courts," an official told Reuters.

### French, Italians lead seduction list

PARIS (AP) — Put an Italian man with a French woman and what have you got? The perfect couple, according to Europeans, who rank Italian men as the world's best seducers and French women as the most seductive. A poll published Saturday in Madame Figaro magazine shows that Europeans rank Italian, French and Spanish men, in that order, as the world's best seducers and French, then Italian, then Swedish women as the most seductive. Americans, the poll shows, disagree, ranking themselves far and away at the top of the list for each sex. The poll of six European nations and the United States was carried out by TMO consultants in the summer of 1986, according to Madame Figaro. Thirty-five per cent of the 5,911 European men and women polled consider Italian men the best seducers, followed by 28 per cent for French men, and 16 per cent for Spanish men. Thirty-one per cent of those polled picked French women as the most seductive, followed by 28 per cent for Italians. But American men and women — ranked sixth by Europeans — apparently find their compatriots most desirable. In a poll of 993 Americans, 59 per cent found American women at the top of the list, followed by Swedish women at 30 per cent and French women at 21 per cent. American men chalked up 57 per cent of U.S. opinion, followed by Italian men at 25 per cent and French men at 19 per cent. The European nations polled were: France, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Norway and Britain.

### Bulgaria reports first AIDS death

VIENNA (R) — Bulgaria has reported its first death from AIDS and said measures to combat the spread of the virus would be announced soon. The official news agency BTA quoted Deputy Public Health Minister Lubomir Shindarov as saying a foreign youth died of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) at the end of 1986. Shindarov said on television the youth arrived in Bulgaria already showing initial symptoms of AIDS which had developed rapidly. He gave no further details. Diplomats said the fact that Shindarov, who is head of a special study group on the virus, reported the death only several months after the event reflected the early reluctance of many East European governments to discuss AIDS openly. In recent months, some states, notably Hungary and Czechoslovakia, have started raising the issue regularly as the seriousness of the AIDS threat has become clear. BTA said blood samples of about 20,000 people belonging to "what are regarded as high-risk groups" had been tested. Shindarov said 22 AIDS carriers had been discovered, 19 of whom were foreigners while the three Bulgarian carriers were haemophiliacs, probably infected by blood transfusions.

### AIDS admission 'prompts murder'

MINEOLA, New York (AP) — A 19-year-old homeless man has described in a 45-minute videotaped confession how he became enraged and killed a man who told him he had AIDS after the two had sex. The confession by Lorenzo Owens has become the basis for an "extreme emotional disturbance" defence his lawyer will put forward when Owens goes on trial for murder Monday. Owens' lawyer, John Lewis, admits his client has tested negative for the antibody produced in response to exposure to the AIDS virus but says Owens was "reacting to the pronouncement of death." "Homosexual rights groups fear that if Owens succeeds in his legal strategy, it will increase public hysteria about the fatal acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)." "I am troubled by any defence that would suggest an irrational, hysterical reaction to AIDS can justify violence," said Thomas Stoddard, executive director of the Lambda Legal Defence and Education Fund, which engages in test-case litigation on issues involving homosexual rights and AIDS.

### Artificial insemination tried on elephant

HONOLULU (AP) — Mari the elephant was the subject of a three-day programme of artificial insemination at the Honolulu Zoo, which if successful will produce the first-ever elephant offspring conceived that way. Dr. Michael Schmidt, who headed the procedure, said a fiber-optic colonoscope was used to inject the 6,000-pood Mari with 500 million sperm. It will take about 11 weeks for zoo officials to tell whether the 11-year-old Asian elephant is pregnant. Schmidt, a veterinarian at the Washington Park Zoo in Portland, Oregon, said artificial insemination of elephants has been attempted worldwide since the early 1970s. The sperm for Mari was collected Monday from Hugo, a 20-year-old bull at the Portland Zoo. It was refrigerated and transported to Honolulu. Schmidt said veterinarians are trying artificial breeding as a way to prevent the elephants' extinction, which could occur within 50 years.

### Giant python 'tried to eat' boy

CAIRNS, Australia (AP) — The parents of a 7-year-old boy awoke to find their son smothered in the coils of a giant python and slashed the reptile with machetes until it slithered into the jungle, the boy's mother said. "It was like a horror movie. All I could see was my boy's head and toes," Kathy Dryden told the Associated Press by telephone from the tropical town of Innisfail, north of Sydney, in Australia's tropical northern state of Queensland. Mrs. Dryden said her son was treated for lacerations to his legs and bruises, but was not seriously injured. Innisfail police said the incident had been reported to them, but they did not plan to search for the snake. Mrs. Dryden said she was awakened early Tuesday by screams from the room of her son Bartholomew and ran to the son's room along with her husband Peter, a schoolteacher. There they found a four-metre (14-foot) long python crushing and trying to swallow Bartholomew. "It was a hot night and Bartholomew was lying under a mosquito net. He suddenly started screaming. We rushed to the bedroom to find this huge snake trying to strangle him," she said. "It was coiled three times around his arms and neck and was going down his body." Mrs. Dryden said they each grabbed a knife used for cutting sugar cane and tried to stab the creature, but the blows bounced off its skin. The python, which she said was as thick as a man's arm, bit her son several times and finally slithered away in the darkness. She said it apparently had come through the window and escaped the same way. "I believe it was trying to devour him," she said. "I've seen pythons strangle wallabies (a small kangaroo) and eat them whole."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SEARAT  
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### FAST OR SLOW ARRIVAL?

Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♠ K J 4

♥ A 10 7 2

♦ K

♣ J 5 2

WEST EAST

♠ 10 9 8 7 5 3 2 ♠ A Q

♥ 9 8 5 3 ♥ Q J 3 6 4

♦ 5 ♦ 10 7 6

♣ 8 ♣ A K 10 4

SOUTH

♠ 6

♥ Void

♦ A J 8 8 4 3 2

♣ 9 7 5 3

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ 1 NT 2 ♠ 4 ♣

Pass 4 ♠ 5 ♣ Pass

Pass Dbl Pass Pass

Pass

Opening lead: Eight of ♠

When the Vanderbilt Team of Four Championship final ended, two members of the winning team were not aware of the result. Floridians Bill Root and Richard Pavlicek were on their way to Portland, Ore., airport to take a red-eye flight back to their home state so that they could fulfill teaching commitments. It took a phone call from the airport to find out that they had added another major national title to their already impressive list of triumphs.

On this deal from the final, Root and Pavlicek extracted the maximum penalty when an opponent tried to play a waiting game. After Root overcalled one no trump, South elected to make a quiet bid of two diamonds. Pavlicek's jump to four hearts was a transfer to spades, and when Root duly corrected South decided that he did not want to defend. He tried five diamonds, and Root's double ended the auction.

Pavlicek led his singleton club. Root cashed the king and ace, then returned the ten for his partner to ruff. Back came a spade to the ace, and Root was sadly disappointed when his partner could not ruff another club. Still, that was 300 points for down two.

In the other room, where Edgar Kaplan and Norman Kay held the North-South cards, the auction also started with a one heart opening bid and a one no trump overcall. Kay, however, chose to bid an immediate five diamonds, and that shut West out of the bidding. Now East was not sure whose hand it was, so he elected to pass.

In defending the hand East-West allowed a trick to get away. Down one undoubted meant only 50 points for their side, so the Kaplan team gained 260 points, which translates to 6 International Match Points, on the deal.